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NOTES FROM FRANCE.

VISIT TO THE DOMAIN OF GRIGNON.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF AN AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTION—THE EXECUTIVE EXAMINES SOME REAPING MACHINES—AN OLD TIME CHATEAU—A PROPOSED DUEL BETWEEN JOURNALISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 30, 1875.

On Wednesday, for the second time this year, Marshal MacMahon paid a visit to the Agricultural School of Grignon. At his first visit some months ago the Marshal showed a deep interest in everything connected with this institution, particularly its method of teaching, and promised to return at no distant period. He took advantage of the trial of reaping-machines for the purpose of keeping this promise. Arriving at Grignon about 3 o'clock, accompanied by two members of his staff, the Marshal was received by M. de Meaux, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and by M. Dutertre, Director of the model farm and school. He left in a few moments for the wheat-field in which the trial of the reaping-machines was to take place, where a number of spectators had already assembled. The day was superb, and after a long period of rain we had real harvest weather, at least for a day. I am sure that every one present must have enjoyed the view thus offered of this rich and picturesque country, and of those golden wheat-fields stretching away to Saint Cyr, with the forests of Marly and Saint Germain for a background. A short distance beyond the school is a plain which was entirely covered with wheat fields a few days ago, but although much of the grain had been already cut, there remained enough for the work of testing the new machines made by Samuelson of London. It was said that they were constructed upon the American system, that of Howard, a gentleman remarked, but although I made a tolerably thorough examination of the machines exhibited at Vienna by Osborne & Co. and others, I could not explain the differences between these machines and ours without seeing the two side by side. I noticed, however, that they were heavier than ours, and by no means so elegant in shape and finish. I believe the inventor claims credit for everything but the mechanism for laying the grain in sheafs, which part, he confesses, was of American invention. The Marshal came up on horseback, and a few moments after he dismounted the machines were set in motion. They worked splendidly, cutting the grain cleanly and laying it in sheafs with the greatest possible precision. The machines went very rapidly, and although I heard it said how much they could do, I do not remember the figure at this moment, but in comparison with hand-reaping it was nine acres to one. Of course, such comparisons depend upon the nature of the ground. During the trial everything worked beautifully, and there was nothing to criticise. The owner of the machines did all that he promised to do, and a little more. After watching the machines for a time, the Marshal called up M. Dehérain, one of the professors in the school, and gave him the cross of the Legion d'Honneur, and after a few compliments to others, mounted again and rode away at a brisk pace to Versailles.

THE DOMAIN OF GRIGNON.

The few persons who went out from Paris to witness these experiments were not disappointed, for all passed a very agreeable afternoon. The scenery is beautiful at this place, and there is much of interest to be examined about the school. Everything was kept in excellent order, and the fields showed both by their fine appearance and the abundance of their crops how much care and labor had been spent upon them. The splendid old château, now used for an agricultural school, dates back to the time of Louis XIII. The domain of Grignon embraces about a thousand acres of rich land, 600 of which are inclosed by walls. It is situated in the department of Seine-et-Oise, about twenty miles from Paris and ten from Versailles. It is not far from the military school of Saint Cyr. The château presents a very fine appearance. It is simple, in an architectural point of view, but is solidly constructed with cut stone and brick. This splendid domain formerly belonged to the Novian family, and passed from their hands to those of the family Béarn-Brissac. Then it was sold to M. Angier, father-in-law of Marshal Ney, and it was in this château that the latter was married. It was afterward purchased by Napoleon I., who gave it to Marshal Bessières, Duc d'Istrie, whose arms still remain in the grand galleries of the left wing. Napoleon went there frequently for fox hunting, a sport which he detested personally, but which he patronized as a sort of court assembly and pageant. The Duchesse d'Istrie, after the death of her husband, sold the château to Charles X., and it was successively occupied by the Duchesse d'Angoulême, the Duc d'Orleans, and the Duc De Nemours. It was turned into an agricultural school in 1827. At that time an association was formed called the *Société Agronomique de Grignon*, and it undertook to work the domain for a period of forty years. The school was opened in the following year. Since that time it has done a great deal for agriculture, and has sent out some illustrious pupils, among others Alexis de Tocqueville. During the Empire the school was very popular, and drew a large annual subvention from the civil list. The courses of study are very extensive, and embrace agriculture, rural economy, and legislation, zoölogy, surveying, and rural constructions, physics, geology, mineralogy, agricultural chemistry, botany, agricultural accounting and book-keeping, vegetable and fruit culture, practical and technical agriculture, and sylviculture. Everything is on the most extensive scale, and the course of instruction is probably as complete as any in the world. Life at Grignon must be very agreeable, and it is a wonder to me that American boys do not matriculate there in great numbers.

A PROPOSED DUEL.

The sensation of the day is the *procès-verbal* of the proposed duel between Henri Rochefort and Paul de Cassagnac. On the 16th of November, 1872, the former published a letter in a Paris journal in which he was very severe upon De Cassagnac, and when alluding to him made use of the following words: "I am convinced that those who outrage me to-day, when I am within four walls, would be the first to offer me their humblest excuses if I were ever free." To this De Cassagnac replied: "If ever you are pardoned, you will have on your return a brilliant choice, an immense choice, M. Henri Rochefort, if it should be agreeable to you to search out all those who desire the honor of killing you, like a mad-dog that you are." The article was provoked by the letter of Rochefort, but in point of violent abuse De Cassagnac was the greater. Since then Rochefort has been passing his time in pistol practice, and just now writes that he has accidentally come upon the article from which the above quotation is taken. He says to De Cassagnac that the time has come for a settlement, and he will please start at once for Switzerland with his seconds. De Cassagnac accepted the challenge, but, not desiring to run into an ambuscade set for him by a lot of Geneva Communists, stipulated that Rochefort should select his seconds from responsible men at Paris. M. Ordnaire, Deputy, and Georges Périn were designated and accepted, and a meeting was held between them and De Cassagnac's seconds, Prince de Wagram and Count Irisson d'Herisson. The discussion began upon the conditions of the meeting, and as pistols were demanded by Rochefort, De Cassagnac accepted that weapon. Rochefort's seconds then insisted upon a distance of five paces, each man standing within the lines, which, when the pistols were raised, would bring them very close together. Prince de Wagram refused, without consulting his principal, and said that he would not be a party to a duel in which both must be killed. This would be too much like murder, if the old smooth-bore pistols were used, but as rifled revolvers had been accepted, it was simply out of all reason. He would agree to fifteen or twenty paces, but nothing less, with rifled pistols. MM. Ordinaire and Périn replied that they would accept no conditions other than those stated, and the interview terminated after drawing up this report, signed by the seconds of both parties. I have no doubt that if De Cassagnac had been consulted and had accepted this murderous distance, that other conditions would have been imposed, which would have resulted in a disagreement of the seconds; indeed, it looks to me very much like another Clemenceau affair, for which De Cassagnac has been attacked and ridiculed without the shadow of a reason.

SUMMER WEATHER.

Our Summer has come upon us at last, and we are overwhelmed with heat. The weather is so hot that it produces a lassitude which is extremely difficult to overcome. Continued exertion is almost impossible, and even the masons, who seem to be next-door neighbors to Salamanders, have had to suspend their labors upon new buildings. Such weather is rare here, and never lasts but a week or two. It has had a marked effect upon the Assembly, which can muster only about 400 members, all the rest having run off to the country. No one could tell this by the reports, however, owing to the very bad system they have here of voting by proxy, or of allowing one man to vote for all his absent friends.

THE BLACK HILLS.

THE MINERS PREPARING TO LEAVE—THE RICHNESS OF THE MINES—THE NEW POST.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 10.—Gen. Crook and Col. Stanton returned here to-day from the Black Hills. The miners were preparing to leave, covering up the richest lodes to prevent their becoming known until such time as they can return. The country is considered rich in gold. The mountains are full of quartz. Capital and skilled labor will develop mines equal to those of Colorado or Nevada. There were about 1,500 miners in the Hills, and a great deal of preliminary work has been done by them in the way of ditches and sluices. There were no Indians in that region, and but few have been seen. Those at the agencies are still demanding that the miners be driven out.

Some gold was panned out in presence of the party, which yielded seventy-five cents to the pan. There is abundance of water and grass, and also timber for building, but the pine is not of the highest merchantable quality. A town called Stonewall has been laid out on Custer's Gulch, in the vicinity of which some rich diggings are located. The whole country is well adapted to grazing and farming. The troops are now en route to establish a temporary post near Stonewall for the purpose of keeping out the miners. Prof. Janny's party were still exploring the Hills, and will probably remain until the middle of October. Gen. Crook and party had fine hunting on Spring, Rapid, Elk, and Box Elder Creeks, taking a large number of deer, elk, and mountain sheep. Gen. Crook leaves to-morrow for Omaha.

THE NEW POST IN THE BLACK HILLS.

FORT LARAMIE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 10.—Capt. Pollock left this morning to assume command of the new post in the Black Hills, temporarily established to keep out miners. The post will be garrisoned by one company of infantry and two of cavalry.

WISCONSIN CROP REPORT.

WHEAT FULLER THAN USUAL—OATS AND RYE ABUNDANT—CORN SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow will publish crop reports from thirty of the most important counties in the State. Winter wheat is now nearly all harvested, and shows a splendid crop, in many portions of the State the best ever knowd. The acreage sown, taken as a whole, is fully up to the average, while more bushels to the acre are realized than anticipated. Spring wheat will be more than the usual crop. In many places the chinch-bug has destroyed whole fields, but this is compensated for in excessive growth in other localities. Rye will be a fair crop. It is noticed in the reports that in some places the chinch-bug has attacked this crop, which is unusual. Oats will yield an abundant harvest. Owing to the high price of feed last year an unusual acreage was sown to oats. It has grown so rank that it lodged badly. Barley will be about the usual crop. In some places it has suffered greatly from bugs.

The hay crop all over the State is very heavy, and nearly double that of last year. The high price of feed has caused a greater acreage to be sown. Corn generally is late, and has suffered in quality by drought. Still, with proper weather for a few weeks, the yield will be fair. Potatoes suffered somewhat from bugs and drought; but, taking the State as a whole, the crop will be very large. The cranberry crop has suffered from the worm near Berlin in the most important marshes. Not one-third of a crop is hoped for. The flax crop will be almost a failure. The army-worm has been active, particularly in Racine County. Altogether the year proves to be a most excellent one for Wisconsin farmers.

THE CASE OF HENRY D. DENISON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Deputy Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild this afternoon procured a writ of certiorari from Justice A. M. Osborne, at the special term of the Supreme Court at the City Hall, removing the case of the People of the State of New-York vs. Henry D. Denison, canal contractor, recently decided by the presiding Justice, W. L. Learned, to the General Term of the Supreme Court. This is the contempt case.

WESTERN RAILROAD LEASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—The St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railroad to-day leased the road running from Ottumwa, Iowa, to the Missouri State line, a distance of forty-three miles, owned by the Cedar Rapids Railroad Company, for twenty-eight years at an annual rental of $22,500. The same road has also leased a branch running from Centralia, Mo., to Columbia, a distance of twenty-three miles, at an annual rental of $7,000.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10.—The *Courier-Journal's* special from Frankfort says the official returns from ninety-two counties give McCreary, Democrat, a majority of 36,792. There are twenty-four counties yet to be heard from.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE BUILDINGS.

THE MAIN BUILDING NEARLY READY FOR GOODS—NEAR COMPLETION OF MACHINERY HALL—AGRICULTURAL HALL NOT BEGUN YET—THE CROAKERS—FOREIGN PREPARATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875.

An appeal was made about a week since by the Centennial Board of Finance for monetary aid to assist in the finishing of the Main Exhibition Building and the construction of Agricultural Hall. State, county, and individual aid has been solicited. What the response will be at least three months will determine, as people are somewhat loath to go down into their pockets during the dull months of the Summer and subscribe for an object about which they have somewhat obscure ideas. That is whether the buildings which they are requested to contribute for will be finished in time to be of service, and whether, after they are completed, they will be equal to the occasion. For all persons of a doubting mind, State legislators, or citizens of large means, who are imbued with patriotic ideas and desire to see the United States great Exposition be a perfect success, your correspondent has collated the following information respecting the exact condition of affairs, as they are to-day:

Commencing with the main building, which is to be 1,876 feet in length, or 1,880 feet, as the drawings make it, there are erected two sections, an eastern and western, covering 1,416 feet, leaving a gap in the centre of 464 feet; this latter-named space would have been erected ere this, but for the fact that the iron which is to support the frame-work was not ready when wanted. The highly-ornamental front of the eastern end is being erected, while the glaziers and tinners have nearly finished their work and will be ready in a week's time to commence on the western section. The floors are being laid in the eastern section, and the rubbish cleared away preparatory to arranging the place for the reception of goods. So there be no doubt that this building will be ready in ample time. Across from the main building to the right is Memorial Hall, or the Art Gallery, as it is termed. Mr. Richard J. Dobbins, the builder, has not made as good progress with this as with some of the other buildings. Why is not a mystery; but, to "let the cat out of the bag," his plans for this structure have been altered several times, which has tended to delay work. The granite and marble work is almost finished, and now the inside work will engage attention. The building looks grand and imposing, and seems slightly out of place in the woods where no other similar structures are. There can be no doubt as to the Art Gallery being ready when wanted.

Immediately across from the main building, to the west, Mr. Philip Quigley, of Wilmington, Del., is erecting Machinery Hall. This covers twelve acres, and is very substantial looking. It has been built in two sections. The tense "has been" is used to denote that the frame-work is all up, and the western section, which is the furthest from completion, is nearly ready for its front. The structure will be 1,402 feet in length, and of this at least 1,200 is erected. Indeed, the eastern section of 600 feet has all the glazier's work finished, the roof on, and the painters are now giving it the finishing touches. It looks very neat. The numerous iron girders are colored blue, while the wood-work is white with light and dark drab. The building is airy and well lighted.

In the space between the two sections Mr. George Corliss, of Rhode Island, will next week begin the erection of the foundation work for his 1,400 horse-power engine, which is to supply the motive power for the machinery. The belting leading from the engine will be under ground as much as possible. In a southern extension of Machinery Hall will be a building 208 by 210 feet, to be devoted exclusively to hydraulic apparatus. A pit 142 feet long, 60 feet wide, and 8 feet deep will contain the water necessary for the use of the machines. All the shafting for the machinery will be placed in the building by Messrs. William Sellers & Co., of Philadelphia.

Mr. John Rice has made excellent progress with Horticultural Hall. The iron trusses which comprise the heavy portion of the work, the remainder being of glass, are all in position. The sunken garden is finished, and in a few months it will be ready to be ornamented with nature's blooming daughters. This will prove an especialy attractive place to the ladies, and in fact be one of the most pleasing features of the Exposition. Last but not least in point of interest is the site for Agricultural Hall. Nothing has been done except a little grading. Work will be commenced next week, or shortly afterward. The cause ascribed for this building being so far behindhand is that the original plans were altered so as to make the structure include ten acres instead of eight, as first intended. Mr. Philip Ingley, the builder of Machinery Hall, is the contractor, and as there is a penalty of $600 per day for each day after the 1st of January which the building is not ready, he says that it is hardly probable that he will not have it done at the specified time. The iron work and lumber is being made ready now, and will commence to arrive on the ground in about a month.

The foundations of the Government building are only finished, but the framework has not been touched. However, as the edifice does not compare in size with any of the other structures, it will be ready in due time. The numerous smaller buildings, such as the Women's Building, the Photographers', and many others too numerous to mention—since it is desired by the authorities that nothing be said concerning these just at present, because the arrangements are not completed—have not been commenced upon yet, but all will be under way in about a month.

The principle that those who dance must pay the piper applies to parties who obtain the right to erect buildings within the inclosure for their especial uses. Of course there are some parties to whom such privileges should be free, namely the newspapers, or those who will aid in keeping alive the interest of the public at large in the exhibition. The sale of these privileges will prove no inconsiderable means of revenue, and will add greatly toward paying the expenses of the great Exhibition.

Now, with these facts concerning the progress of the work—and they are not exaggerated in the least, nor is a point stretched when it is said that unless some great calamity should occur everything will be ready in time—one word to the good people of Philadelphia. Beware of "croakers." Keep them out of the city. They are rarely known to tell the truth, and always present things in a bad light when their personal ends cannot be gratified. As this Exhibition is to be a national affair, the advice concerning croakers might apply to the whole country. Applications for space and position in the Exhibition are being received at the Centennial offices at the rate of fifty per day, which shows how great is the desire of the tradesmen and manufacturers to be represented. The bulk of these come from the New-England and Middle States, and the near Western States. The brethren from the South are a little slow, but in confidence your correspondent tells them to forward their applications, as space will be reserved for all worthy articles from that quarter.

A majority of the States and foreign countries will erect buildings of their own, and the great interest which has been shown by other countries in the Exhibition is indeed gratifying, if not complimentary in the highest degree, to the young Republic of the West. England desires more space in the Machinery Department—some 6,000 additional square feet. Germany maps out her desires for the Art Gallery at about 17,000 square feet, while France requests an extra allotment. The Japanese, Egyptians, and other remote peoples have dispatched their representatives to take care of their respective portions of the Exposition, and the energy displayed is well worthy of emulation by some of the States and countries nearer home. The Italian Government, which recently declined to take part in the Exhibition on account of being too poor, has many loyal citizens who are ready to contribute for her, and see that she is not left out in the cold. In a paper called the *Sun*, published at Florence, Italy, there was a communication recently from a gentleman, who called upon his brethren to come forward and pay for Italy's share in the Exposition. He opened the subscription list by placing himself ready to pay about $2,000 as soon as a board to carry out the objects designated should be appointed.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION AT LONG BRANCH YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10.—The American Dental Association began its twenty-first annual session here to-day, about a hundred dentists from various States attending. The difficulty of uniting their profession for harmonious action has always been very great, but the persistency of a few representative men has kept alive an organization.

The first session this year was held this afternoon in the parlor of the Ocean House. Dr. J. S. Ambler, of New-York City, read an address of greeting; Dr. C. S. Stockton, President of the New-Jersey Dental Association, made a welcoming address, and the President of the convention, Dr. B. F. Coy, of Baltimore, also delivered an address. The latter alluded to the professional effort to do away with dental degrees and regard dentistry as a specialty of medical surgery, to require collegiate graduation by practitioners of dentistry, and to form a Board of Dentists with sole power to confer degrees. He said that the present condition of dentistry was choatic, and that these and other important questions could only be settled by thorough consultation. Speeches were made and resolutions passed regarding the death of Dr. R. M. Gage, of New-York, who was the Vice President of the association. Dr. Ambler also read some verses commemorative of Dr. Gage, and a rhymed sketch of the society.

Among the representative men of the profession who will read papers to-morrow or on Thursday are Drs. R. B. Windor, Ambler Tees, John Hunt, G. A. Mills, J. G. Ambler, S. E. Arms, Donaldson Knowles Parmley, I. J. Wetherbee, G. C. Brown, C. S. Hurlburt, A. Lawrence, C. S. Stockton, R. M. Gage, J. J. Smith, R. B. Windor, and C. F. Rich. Clinical operations and a display of new appliances will be interesting adjuncts of the meeting.

THE SWOLLEN RIVERS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION AND THE DAMAGE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—The *Avalanche* this morning has a long review of the situation along the river. In the Memphis district the summing up of cotton already in water is about 2,000 acres. While the writer regards the situation as more hopeful than a few days since, he urges constant and sleepless vigilance on the part of those whose lands are threatened. He says the danger to the fine plantations in Walnut Bend, sixty miles below here, is from the backwater in the St. Francis, which last week extended up to Willsburg, a distance of eighty miles.

A telegram from Vicksburg this morning from Capt. Blake, of the Anchor Line, says everything is all right from Chicot to this point, on the Louisiana side, and from Robertsonville down on the Mississippi side. Forces are at work wherever danger is apprehended. This contradicts reported crevasses at Ashton, Miss., published in the Vicksburg *Herald*

THE YELLOW FEVER.

NO NEW CASES AT FORT BARRANCAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following telegram from Fort Barrancas has been received by the Surgeon General of the Army:

AUG. 10, 1875—A. M.

No new cases have been reported. No deaths have occurred. Everybody is doing well.

(Signed,) J. M. BRANNAN,
Brevet Major General United States Army, Commanding.

NO CASES AT JACKSONVILLE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 10.—The following resolution was laid before the City Council at Jacksonville last night for the purpose of putting an end to the flying reports of yellow fever being in this City:

Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion of the Duval County Medical Society—there being a full attendance—that there has not been, nor is there now, any case of yellow fever, or any disease resembling it, in our midst.

NO FEVER AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—Reports of yellow fever in this city having been circulated abroad, Dr. Arnold, a prominent physician, Mayor *pro tem.*; Dr. Stone, of the United States Hospital, and Dr. Dickson, Surgeon at Oglethorp Barracks, certify that the city was never healthier. Dr. Stone, who has resided in several cities North, says: "It is the healthiest city of them all." Surgeon Dickson corroborates this statement. The mortuary report for the week shows only fifteen deaths all told, a decrease of five as compared with the same week last year. There is not a case of fever of any kind reported.

ONE MORE DEATH, BUT NO NEW CASES AT KEY WEST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—A telegram to the Surgeon General of the Navy, dated Key West, Aug. 9, says: "One death from yellow fever this morning. No new cases reported since last night."

EXCURSION STEAMER ON A ROCK.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 10.—At 1 o'clock to-day the small steamer S. E. Wetherell, from Pigeon Cove, with thirty excursionists on board, ran on Half-way Rock, about half a mile to the west of Star Island. As soon as the wrecked vessel was discovered the steamer Major went to her rescue. She was momentarily in danger of capsizing, but fortunately the Major arrived in time to save all the passengers. The occurrence created a great sensation at the shoals.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—Thomas Dunn, aged ten years, was run over by a train of cars at the Mount Clare Station this morning and killed.

THE CRUISE OF THE YACHTS.

SPLENDID RUN FROM NEW-BEDFORD.

A SHARP RACE BETWEEN THE IDLER AND MOHAWK—THE RAMBLER, GETTING A LONG LEAD, ANCHORS FIRST—THE IDLER, STARTING LAST, ANCHORS SECOND—THE RETURN TO NEWPORT TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OAK BLUFF, Mass., Aug. 10.—The run of the fleet from New-Bedford to this delightful haven has been the best of the cruise. It had been decided that we were not to start until 12 o'clock, but the pretty town of New-Bedford was astir early. The harbor is one of the most beautiful in this part of the country, and the unusual attractions of this morning enhanced its prettiness. The yacht's gigs were continually landing and putting off from the whaves, which were well filled with spectators, and the excitement about the bay front of the quaint town beyond doubt unusual and exhilarating. In the morning the wind was light, but it came in with at least a promise of future freshness. Toward 12 o'clock it was blowing well from south south-west, and we all lay anxiously expectant at our moorings. The anchor-chains were being drawn in to their shortest tension, so that the anchors might be lifted at the earliest moment after the signal-gun was fired, and jibs and jib-topsails were being cunningly pulled up a trifle, to lessen the after labor. On the Idler we had no occasion to resort to these expedients, for outside of us were the Vesta and Restless, and we could not possibly get out until they should pay off. The vessels taking part in the cruise to-day were the Vesta, Restless, Rambler, Mohawk, Alarm, Idler, Clio, Eva, Windward, Addie V., Vindex, Genio, and Kaiser W. The Dreadnaught was at her anchorage, but with her awnings up and her sails furled. She did not participate in the trip to the Vineyard. When the signal gun was fired the Rambler got off first with a long lead, and was followed by the sloop Windward, the Clio, Eva, Vindex, Kaiser W., Vesta, Alarm, Addie V., Genio, and Idler. We were the last to get away, but we found ourselves in a position of delightful prominence at the finish. It must be remembered that the Rambler got away with an excellent lead; but, independent of this circumstance, she was sailing splendidly, and the little tustle of the previous day, in which she gained a slight advantage over the Mohawk, attracted a good deal of attention to her performances. Possibly every one has some leaven of prejudice in favor of the vessel in which he sails, but yet I venture to think that I am utterly free from it when I say that the Idler made the best sailing of any boat of her tonnage and inches in the fleet. I do not, of course, pretend to ignore the excellent sailing of the Rambler, whose grand record is that she was first. The record of the Idler, however, is that she started last, but passed the great body of the fleet in the very beginning, sailed much closer to windward than any of the schooners, and was the only one of them to hold her course direct through Quick's Hole into Vineyard Sound without tacking, and finally dropping anchor second and in advance of the redoubtable Mohawk.

We had all to beat out of the harbor, and the tacking on the part of some of the yachts was frequent. On the Idler we made only one short tack. Here it was that the skill and steadiness of our Captain was manifest. All the vessels, with the exception of the Rambler, Mohawk, and Windward were tacking across our bows; but we held up well to windward, and having the right of way, compelled them to go about, thus passing them. The Clio again went by us, but once fairly going, we passed her to windward. The position of the yachts now was: The Rambler away with a long lead; the sloop Windward next, in a position which justifies her name; then the Mohawk on our lee bow, and behind us the Clio, with the other yachts grouped pretty well together. The contest at this point was principally between the Mohawk and the Idler. All were running under working sails on the wind. Surely, and with no particular slowness, we worked to windward of the Mohawk until we had placed her in such a position that any attempt to tack would bring her under our stern. At last the inevitable moment came, and the Mohawk went about, and passing through our lee, sailed up into a wind position, but of course a good way behind. The Mohawk on this tack also fell behind the Clio, which was in the wake of the Idler, but soon passed her again on the weather side. Meanwhile we held our own with the Mohawk in point of speed, while the latter was carried down closer to us by the wind. Well out in Buzzard's Bay the Rambler was still retaining her long lead, but the Idler was sailing much closer to the wind. We had by this time come up with the sloop Windward, which was, however, on our weather beam. The Mohawk was to windward of the Clio, while the Vindex, Addie V., Vesta, Restless, Alarm, and Eva were in the second section of the squadron. For a moment it seemed to us doubtful whether the Rambler would be obliged to go about in order to weather the buoy off Pasque Island and pass through Quick's Hole. At length, however, we saw her go about, and we felt that we would at all events get a little closer to her. Although her lead was so great, the advantage would not be very material. At length she is round the buoy, and having the wind on her beam she dashes along at a tremendous pace. Then it comes to our own turn and we round without ever tacking, and are off after the Rambler with our lee rails buried. The great sailing point of the Mohawk is evidently with the wind on her beam, and as soon as she turns the buoy she overhauls us with great rapidity. But the next moment sees us running free, and with our large club topsail set and our sails winged out, we are gaining again. The next tack into haven brings the wind again on our beam, and the Mohawk is coming upon us, although to leeward. The contest is keenly exciting, and it is a question which of us shall reach the anchorage first. We are to windward, however, and we get in first, and swinging up on the weather side of the Rambler, who had anchored, as we afterward learned, at 3:15, our anchor is let go and our gun fired at 3:23. The time of the Mohawk is about 3:25; the Vesta is next, at 3:27; the Clio follows at 3:30; the Vindex at 3:32, the Windward at 3:33, the Alarm at 3:35, the Restless at 3:39, the Eva at 3:41, and the little Genio arrived some time later.

To-morrow the squadron returns to Newport for the races.

SWIMMING AGAINST TIME.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Coyle, the Chester swimmer, who lost the championship race with Johnson, of England, swam over a portion of the same course on the Delaware, between Chester and Gloucester to-day. He entered the water at 3:15 P. M., and at 5:45 P. M. reached the racing buoy at the block-house, six miles from the finish, when, the water becoming rough and cold, he was obliged to stop. He was in the water two hours and a half and swam seven miles. Johnson will swim over the same course to-morrow on a wager of $100.

A NEW WHISKY FRAUD.

ALLEGED CONNIVANCE OF A GAUGER WITH THE DISTILLER.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—A peculiar case of "crooked" whisky was discovered yesterday in the rectifying establishment of B. M. Ford, Oliver & Co., No. 35 South Water street. The amount involved is about forty barrels. It seems that a large amount of whisky has been shipped by that firm to the East, principally to Hasket & Hetzlgessep, of Indianapolis. The irregularity of the matter is, that while the barrels had the proper amount of liquor, and while the stamp was correctly affixed and approved by the gauger, the stubs on the gauger's books indicate that only a small part of the correct amount was contained in the barrels. For example, where eighty-two gallons were shipped, the stub would only denote about twenty-four. From this the conclusion was reached by Inspector Matthews that crooked whisky had been put into the stills, and that this means was taken to get it out, and that Gauger J. M. Hood, who has done the greater part of the work for the firm, has connived at the deception. The error was discovered when the footings of the books of the Indianapolis firm were compared with those of the Chicago firm in the Treasury Department.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—1 A. M.—Warmer and generally clear weather has prevailed in New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Rain has prevailed in the South Atlantic States, Eastern Gulf States, and thence northward to Lake Superior. The barometer has changed but slightly on the coast, but has fallen in the interior, and an area of barometric depression is central in Southern Michigan. Northerly winds and clear, cooler weather are reported from the North-west. The Ohio River has fallen three feet at Louisville, five feet and a half at Cincinnati, and one foot and a half at Pittsburg. It has remained stationary at Evansville, and risen nine inches at Paducah. The Mississippi has fallen sixteen inches at St. Louis, seven inches at Warsaw, two inches at Cairo, and risen one inch at Memphis, Vicksburg, and Helena.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England increasing cloudiness and a slight fall of temperature, with falling barometer, winds shifting to southerly and easterly, followed by rain.

For the Middle States and lower lake region cloudy weather and rain, with fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds, veering to westerly, falling barometer, and lower temperature than on Tuesday.

For the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee rain, followed by partly cloudy weather, south-west to north-west winds, rising barometer, and slight changes in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Southwest clear or fair weather, light winds, mostly from the north and west, slowly rising barometer, and no decided change in temperature.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States light rains, followed by clearing and warmer weather, southerly to westerly winds, and slight changes in barometer.

The Ohio River will fall rapidly above Evansville and change but slightly at the stations below. The Mississippi will fall slowly at St. Louis and Cairo and remain stationary or rise slightly at Memphis, Helena, and Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	69°	68°	3:30 P. M.	90°	89°
6 A. M.	68°	67°	6 P. M.	84°	81°
9 A. M.	73°	73°	9 P. M.	75°	75°
12 M.	83°	81°	12 P. M.	75°	73°

Average temperature yesterday.......75⅞°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......77¼°

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 10.—The Cumberland County Republican Convention met here to-day, being the first held in this State to prepare for the coming election. Nominations of four Senators and county officers were made. It was harmonious throughout, and is considered important, as the nominations made are calculated to unite the party vote.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the resolutions of the State convention, and that President Grant deserves the thanks of the Republican Party and the friends of sound currency for the eminent ability and purity of his administration, and especially for his veto of the Inflation bill of 1874, which saved the credit of the nation and rendered a return to specie payments possible.

BISHOP DE KOVEN.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—In conversation with a reporter to-day, S. C. Judd, Chancellor of the Diocese of Illinois, said, with reference to the probable action of the Diocesan Convention which meets here next month for decisions on the Bishop De Koven matter, that it was intended to proceed to another ballot, by which De Koven would undoubtedly be re-elected. They would waive the right to protest against and ignore the action of the other diocese in refusing to ratify the previous election. Moreover they are certain that public opinion has suffered such modification that this time he will be confirmed by a majority of the dioceses.

SUITS AGAINST AN EX-INDIAN AGENT AND OTHERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—The United States District Attorney, according to instructions from Washington, has begun suit against John P. Baker, formerly Indian Agent, and his bondsmen to recover the sum of $16,400, the balance due the Government from Baker. The accounts date back to 1862. He has also begun suit against R. M. Forbes for failure to fill a hay contract. He is preparing to bring suits against seven other citizens of this State, some of whom are said to be prominent politicians.

THE PRESIDENT SERENADED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 10.—This evening President Grant was serenaded at his cottage by Mollenhauer's Ocean Hotel Band, under the supervision of Mr. Charles Leland. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, listening to the music which enlivened the neighboring cottages. The President then acknowledged the compliment. Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Sartoris will leave here for England on the 28th inst.

AN AFFRAY AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N.J., Aug. 10.—A street affray occured here this evening between two bank cashiers, Conover, of a Newark bank, and Morford, of the Long Branch Bank. Blows were struck, but all by Conover, as it is said, and he has been arrested.

THE DEFAULTING CENTRAL PACIFIC OFFICIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 10.—A citation was issued from the Twelfth District Court yesterday commanding President Stanford and other Central Pacific Railroad officials to produce the defaulter and bigamist Woodruff, alias Miller, to-day, or disclose his whereabouts. The railroad officials have refused heretofore to tell where he is.

CIVIL RIGHTS CASE.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 10.—The first case under the Civil Rights bill in Georgia was commenced here to-day, the prosecutor being a colored employe of the Post Office.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE CARLIST WAR.

CARLIST VILLAGES SUBMITTING TO ALFONSO—PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF SEA D'URGEL.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Miranda, Spain, says all the Carlist villages on the plain of Alava have submitted to the Government of King Alfonso. The Carlist forces are concentrating in Navarre and on the frontier of Biscay. Don Carlos is at Estella.

A dispatch from Seo d'Urgel says a breach three metres in extent was made to-day in the Olsana tower by the Alfonsist batteries. Three new batteries will open to-morrow on the castle and citadel. Five thousand Carlists, under Gen. Dorregaray, passed through Berga yesterday toward Organya, expecting to surprise the Alfonsist troops before Seo d'Urgel under Gen. Martinez-Campos, and intercept convoys. Some battalions of the Carlist Army of the North are also advancing toward Seo d'Urgel. The Carlist garrison at Seo d'Urgel made a sortie to-day, but were promptly repulsed by the Alfonsists with the loss of a number in killed and wounded.

A NEW LEVY OF 100,000 MEN.

MADRID, Aug. 10.—A decree will soon be published in the *Official Gazette*, ordering a levy of 100,000 additional men for the purpose of speedily ending the war.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE FRONTIER GUARDS.

LONDON, Aug. 11—6 A. M.—The *Post* publishes a report of a serious scuffle between the Russian and Prussian frontier guards at Donbrowa, on the boundary line between Russia and Prussia. The affair was provoked by the Russians, who trespassed on German territory. Several of the guards were wounded.

TURKEY.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN HERZEGOVINA REINFORCED.

LONDON, Aug. 11—5:30 A. M.—A telegram to the *Times* from Constantinople states that 2,000 Turkish troops have been dispatched to Herzegovina, by way of Klek.

FRANCE.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The Geographical Congress has decreed letters of distinction to the Navy Department and Signal Service Bureau at Washington.

GREAT BRITAIN.

STEAM-SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 11.—The North German Lloyd's steamer Main, from New-York, arrived early this morning.

MOVILLE, Aug. 10.—The Anchor Line steamer Victoria, from New-York for Glasgow, arrived at this port to-day and proceeded.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF A SPANISH MAN-OF-WAR AT HAVANA—SKIRMISHES WITH INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—The Spanish man-of-war Churruca has arrived here.

Several skirmishes have occurred between the Spaniards and insurgents, with results favorable to the former. The loss on both sides was slight.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Alexander McKenzie, the Premier of Canada, leaves England for Canada on the 19th inst.

John Roadcap, a fireman on the Chesapeake Railroad, was killed yesterday at the Big Bend tunnel.

Joshua E. Brown, formerly of Anamosa, Iowa, was found at his stock ranch, in the neighborhood of Laramie City, Wyoming, with his throat cut.

John Butler died on Monday night from injuries received at the Bridesburg Arsenal explosion, making three deaths from that accident.

The Republican Congressional Convention in San Francisco on Monday evening nominated Ira P. Rankin for Congress.

The barn and contents, belonging to George W. Stilles, of Union, N. J., was set on fire by tramps Monday night. The loss is $1,000; insured in the Newark Mutual Insurance Company for $900.

Thomas Banks was killed in Aldrich & Milner's mill at Plainville, R. I., Monday. He was putting on a belt in the carding room, when he was caught on the shaft.

THE MONTREAL CITY COUNCIL STONED.

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—A meeting of the City Council was held last night to consider the new health by-law, which includes clauses compelling vaccination. A large number of French Canadians opposed to vaccination occupied the galleries and assembled outside, and were so noisy that no business could be done. Several volleys of stones were fired, and nearly all the windows were broken and two of the Aldermen were struck. The Council finally postponed action for six months and adjourned in confusion under a volley of stones.

FAILURE IN ROCKLAND, SULLIVAN COUNTY.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Hon. J. H. Dawes, of Rockland, Sullivan County, N. Y., owner of the Butternut Grove Tannery in that town, has recently made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are $36,000, and his assets about $38,000. The failure was caused by rot getting into the tannery and depreciating the value of the leather, and by the general depression in business.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The hardware establishment of J. T. Frazer & Co. in Halifax, Nova Scotia, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is heavy. The building and stock were insured for $60,000 in English and American offices.

A fire at Pittsfield, Mass., yesterday morning destroyed the Union House stables and the barn of Christian Bohlman. The loss on the stables, which were owned by J. A. Woodruff, was $1,500. Bohlman's loss is $500. Both were partially insured.

THE VIRGINIA EMBEZZLEMENT TRIAL POSTPONED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—Col. Joseph Mayo, ex State Treasurer, who is charged with embezzling the State funds while in office, was brought before the Police Justice this morning. At the request of the counsel for the defense and the Commonwealth's attorney the hearing was postponed till the 1st of September, a number of material witnesses being absent from the city. The accused was admitted to bail in $20,000.

ESCAPED CONVICTS RECAPTURED.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 10.—Four of the convicts who escaped from the Penitentiary night before last were recaptured last night, about three miles from the city, making their way up the canal. The remaining one, the negro Hall, who was convicted of swindling wealthy Richmond colored men out of $3,000, is still at large. This is his second escape, he having been recaptured the first time in Philadelphia.

FOUND DROWNED.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 10.—The body of an unknown man was found in Staten Island Sound this morning. A deep cut over the right eye leads to the belief that there has been foul play. There was a fight on the meadows on Sunday night.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A NEW UP-TOWN HOTEL.

AN $800,000 ESTABLISHMENT PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Prominent among the up-town improvements well on toward completion, the Rossmore Hotel, near the junction of Broadway, Forty-second street, and Seventh avenue, is of especial prominence. Work upon this building was begun about two years ago, and the hotel will probably be formally opened about the middle of September. It has been erected entirely under the supervision of Mr. George Ross, the owner of the property and also of a great deal of other real estate in the immediate neighborhood. The building is designed from plans submitted by John B. Snook, and prepared with especial care in the matter of thorough ventilation. The building has a frontage on Broadway and Seventh avenue of 102 feet and a depth of 125 feet. It is eight stories in height and the Broadway front is of freestone and that on Seventh avenue of brick with freestone trimmings, and very ornamental in style of architecture. The whole is literally a double building, there being an open space in the centre from the second story to the top, broken only by the necessary inclosure for the hallways, giving light to all the rooms, and proper ventilation. The main entrances will be upon Broadway, but the ground floor will be open from both streets, and will include the office, reception and reading-room, telegraph offices, bar-room, &c. The frescoing upon this floor, already completed, is of unique and attractive design. The flooring throughout is of marble. The dining-hall is arranged for the parlor floor, running the full length of the Seventh avenue front, and is about 40 feet in width. The panels made by the pillars and girders are frescoed, and the flooring is of English inlaid tiling of similar design, producing a very good effect, and is the same in the breakfast-room, adjoining. The halls are especially large and airy. The rooms will be 225 in number. There will be a number of rooms en suite upon parlor floor, beside the parlors and reception rooms, while the second, third, and fourth floors will be almost entirely devoted to suites, each supplied with bath-room and other appurtenances. These rooms will be ventilated through a main shaft leading to the top of the house, a perfect draft being insured through a hot-air blast from the engine-room below. The elevator is one of the most improved manufacture. The facilities for escape from the building in case of fire or other emergency are very complete. Aside from the main stairway, is one of iron in rear of the elevator, in the centre of the building, inclosed in brick, but with connection from each floor. This will generally be used as the servants' stairway, and is continued to the roof. The servants' apartments are well arranged, and are furnished with bath-rooms. The building will be heated throughout by steam, though grate fires will be provided in all the suites of rooms at the option of the guests. The working departments of the house are complete in every particular, are as thoroughly ventilated as the upper portions, and have been especially arranged under the personal supervision of Mr. S. E. Crittenden, the lessee of the premises. The engines, pumps, and machinery are all of the most improved construction, and in the matter of plumbing no expense has been spared by Mr. Ross, every precaution being taken against the overflow of water in the bath-rooms, sinks, and pipes. The furniture is being made expressly for the hotel, and will be of elegant design and upholstery. A great display of mirrors will be made, these among the fixtures alone entailing an expense of about $15,000. The gas fixtures also are all of original design, manufactured at the order of the proprietor. The entire outlay is estimated at $800,000; building and ground, $650,000, furniture and fixtures, $150,000. Mr. S. E. Crittenden, formerly superintendent of the St. James Hotel, and late of the Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, has taken a lease of the property for a term of years, and expects to be ready for the reception of guests early in the coming month. The hotel will be carried on upon the American plan, and it is proposed shall be first class in every particular. The hotel is especially adapted to families, as well as transient guests, and a class of patronage which Mr. Crittenden, through former experience, can most successfully cater to. It will also add materially to the accommodations which this City will be required to afford, during the Centennial celebration next Summer, to the overflow of visitors from Philadelphia.

THE SHOE CUTTERS' STRIKE.

POSITION OF THE EMPLOYERS—MEETING OF THE STRIKERS.

The present strike of the shoe cutters originated in the factory of Mr. Edwin C. Burt, No. 93 Thomas street, and arose through the effort of the Knights of St. Crispin to maintain their position as arbitrators between employer and employed. Mr. Burt stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that about two weeks ago, owing to the increasing dullness of trade, he determined to make a new arrangement with his employes, which would be satisfactory to both parties. He had hitherto paid $24 per week, and he now proposed a reduction to $21 per week, ten hours a day, or $18, $21, and $24 respectively to his three grades of workmen. Before any conclusion was arrived at, the men stopped work and refused to proceed until the vexed question was settled. He had not since held any communication with them. After waiting a week he filled their places with non-society men, of which he had a full complement, whom he paid according to the value of their labor. The Crispins had frequently attempted to intimidate his workmen, and on Monday night a party of Crispins attacked a cutter who was about to leave the establishment. The latter proved too strong for them, and having knocked down one assailant, the remainder of the party took to their heels. Mr. Burt characterized as false a statement published in a morning paper yesterday, which asserted that his men "did not know how to use the stock economically." He said he had selected men who understood their trades, and as he only manufactured what is known as fine work, he had had no difficulty in obtaining all the men he required.

Mr. Adam Axt, 45 Warren street, said he had tried the experiment of manufacturing shoes in this City several years ago, and found that it would not pay. He removed to Rockland County, where the economy in rent more than covers the cost of transporting his stock to this City, and he is enabled to obtain workmen who earn from $12 to $18 per week, and are satisfied with his terms. His factory is also a sort of refuge for Crispins who are on strike in this City.

Messrs. John W. Burt & Co., No. 21 Warren street, have also found it necessary to conduct their manufacturing elsewhere. Their business is chiefly men's boots, and for this purpose they employ 100 men in Massachusetts. Their employes are working contentedly.

The employes of Messrs. J. Parsons & Sons, No. 49 Warren street, stopped work on Monday, in obedience to orders from the society, but resumed yesterday morning to finish their contracts. Mr. Parsons stated that until they had finished the work on hand he would not pay them. He was not prepared to say what action he would afterward take in the premises.

Mr. J. S. Kaliske, of No. 52 Warren street, stated that the strike in his establishment was caused by his refusal to pay a workman named John Tarkinton an increase of $2 per week. The latter was employed to operate a machine for soling shoes. Tarkinton stopped work, and induced the cutters to do likewise. Mr. Kaliske then discharged the finishers until order could be restored. Tarkinton, he said, had been in his employ about a year, and had previously been satisfied with his wages. The cutters refused to resume work for Mr. Kaliske unless Tarkinton was reinstated, and this the former absolutely declines to do. He does not, however, object to employing a society man for the work, but claims to be able to manage his own business. He further stated that the Crispins were a dangerous class, and, he believed, they would eventually drive the trade from the City.

The cutters employed by Messrs. Weil Brothers, who struck last Saturday, resumed work yesterday. Mr. Weil stated that he had always paid the tariff adopted by the society, and should continue to do so—not because that society demanded it, but because he thought it was about right. His men struck simply because he would not recognize the Crispin Society, or hold communication with its committees. He said he had had opportunities to employ non-society men, who he believed would perform their work equally well, and thought he should eventually be obliged to do so. The Council of the Knights of St. Crispin held a meeting at No. 100 Chatham street yesterday. Although the order is a secret organization, the rules were suspended, yesterday, to admit manufacturers. Mr. Michael P. Murphy, the Master, was in the chair, and there were present Mr. Hannan, of the firm of Hannan & Reddish; Mr. J. S. Kaliske, of No. 32 Warren street; both members of the firm of Lipman & Lesser, and representatives of other leading firms. The Chairman, in opening the lodge, extended a cordial welcome to the representatives of the several manufacturing firms, and proceeded to detail a history of the order. He asserted that the society had not been organized for the purpose of exerting a tyrannical influence over any firm or corporation; but had at all times been as conciliatory as aggressive in its policy. At the same time he claimed that while the Knights were pursuing that course, their employers had frequently acted with duplicity, and to that action many of the existing troubles between employer and employed could be laid. He also referred to the recent troubles, and spoke of several important articles of the society. A general interchange of ideas followed as to the best method of arriving at an understanding and thus preventing, if possible, a general strike. The employers generally maintained that the action of the order had been such as to drive trade from the City, as they claimed that it was impossible to sell goods at the prices at which they are offered by Western houses, owing to the ability of the latter to obtain workmen at from one-third to one-half the prices which New-York manufacturers are called upon to pay for their labor. It was then resolved that the society should appoint a committee to confer with the several manufacturing firms in relation to establishing three grades of labor corresponding to cheaper qualities of goods manufactured. The manufacturers then took their leave, and the order entered into secret session.

AMATEUR BOAT RACE.

THE SCHNEIDER-HUGHES MATCH—HUGHES EASILY DEFEATED.

William H. Hughes, an East River sculler, who floated among the lower order of champions during the past two years on a small reputation, made considerable noise in his ward lately, stating, with much braggadocia, how easily he could beat this man and that one. A few of the old members of the Friendship Boat Club listened patiently to the boasts of Hughes and his friends until one day, a couple of weeks ago, they told him that they had a novice named Augustus P. Schneider, who would row him a three mile straight-away race for a $100 prize, and "as much money as his friends would wish to bet." The offer was readily accepted, and a match was made to row on the Pleasant Valley course yesterday. The steamers Virginia Seymour and Fort Lee were engaged by the respective adherents of the men, and making their landings promptly on time, conveyed a large party of interested spectators to the scene of action. Capt. Neville, of the Nautilus Boat Club, had been agreed upon as referee, but when the time approached for the race to take place Hughes' friends offered frivolous objections, and quite a delay ensued, as the Hughes party would not agree upon either of several good men named, they finally naming one of Hughes' friends who had considerable money bet on the race, but who was properly rejected by the Schneider men. All this time pools were selling quite briskly $100 to $80 in favor of Hughes, and the bar did a thriving business, while a "sweat-cloth" and a pin-wheel horse race made heavy percentages out of the few "unsophisticated," who were gulled by the bland allurements of the manipulators of these games of chance. Five o'clock came and went, the breeze freshened, and the hour of high water was close at hand; so that the selected course gave but little promise of permitting a shell-race to be rowed on its merits. Finally James Biglin was chosen referee, and it was decided that the race should be rowed on the New-York side of the river.

Another half hour elapsed ere the stake-boats were set, the starting boat a little below Carmansville, and the finishing stake at Fort Washington—about two miles and a quarter. The wind, from south-south-west, still held the tide pretty well up, and materially assisted the rowers, who were called in line at 5:50 P. M. Schneider responded cheerfully to the order of the referee, and took the place assigned him without a word of objection, while Hughes, refusing to give way an inch, crowded his opponent to such an extent that a start could not even be made without a foul. Another ten minutes was consumed with Hughes' continued attempts to "jockey" his opponent, at the same time using vile language to intimidate Schneider. To this abuse Schneider made no response. At 6 P. M. the word was given, the men having scarcely water enough between them to clear their oars. Hughes dashed to the front, and within a hundred yards Schneider dropped under his opponent's stern, rowing contentedly in second place. Hughes then squared himself to give his opponent an effective "mash," and held him so for a quarter mile, when Schneider attempted to work into clear water, but Hughes eased up and crowded his man toward the shore, evidently courting a foul. Schneider was not to be caught that way, however, so he quietly ceased rowing until Hughes had cleared his bow, when, with a dozen vigorous strokes, Schneider's boat fairly leaped to the front, and then continued to open the gap until a good eighth of a mile of open water divided him from his tricky opponent, whom he defeated by a minute and a half, in 17:30¾.

THE LATE GEORGE H. MUMFORD.

At a numerously attended meeting of the friends and associates of the late George H. Mumford, Vice President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held in the office lately occupied by him, yesterday afternoon, to take action in regard to his death, Hon. William Orton was chosen Chairman and George B. Prescott Secretary. Addresses were made by President Orton, Vice Presidents Cornell and Green, Grosvenor P. Lowery, Esq., Hon. George Walker, Gen. O. H. Palmer, and others, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from this life, suddenly, in a foreign land, our late cherished colleague, George Hart Mumford, one of the Vice Presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who, by his manly qualities, had won the sincere respect and affectionate regard of his official associates; and,

Whereas, We, who for many years have been connected with him in the management of a great business, desire to express our feeling of sorrow, and record a tribute of respect to his memory, it is hereby

Resolved, That by Mr. Mumford's death our company has lost an officer of inestimable value, one whose superb intelligence, improved by a careful and thorough education, and an enthusiastic devotion to the business in all of its varied details, and supplemented by an unimpeachable integrity, genial courtesy, and rare dignity of character fitted him to discharge all official duties with wisdom and discretion remarkable for one of his age. In him the community has lost a citizen of the highest character, devoted to the best interests of society, loyal to his country in her darkest hour, and respected by all good citizens; one whose brilliant career, which had not yet reached its meridian, gave promise of the greatest future usefulness and influence.

Resolved, That, by his early death, in the prime of vigorous manhood, his family has lost an affectionate and devoted husband and father, who was the pride and glory of a happy home; and we tender our warmest sympathy and condolence to the stricken wife and tender children, whom we commend to the care of Him who is the refuge and shield of the widow and the orphan. We also tender our respectful sympathy to the widowed mother and affectionate sister, to whom he was a dutiful son and a loving brother.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect a committee, consisting of Norvin Green, John Van Horne, Anson Stager, John C. Hinchman, A. S. Brown, W. J. Holmes, S. B. Gifford, John B. Van Ivery, J. D. Reid, and A. H. Watson, is hereby designated to receive the remains on arrival in New-York, escort them to Rochester, attend the funeral, and, if agreeable to the family, serve as pall bearers.

Resolved, That these resolutions, appropriately engrossed and signed by the officers of this meeting, be presented to the bereaved family, and that copies thereof be furnished for publication to the several telegraphic journals and to the daily press of New-York, Rochester, and San Francisco.

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPERIMENTS.

The new patent fire hydrant recently put up on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets was tested yesterday afternoon. President Perley and Commissioner King, of the Board of Fire Commissioners, were present, and the experiments were conducted under the direction of Chief Bates, of the Fire Brigade, assisted by Chief Orr, the Superintendent of Repairs. The hydrant is made by the Hill Fire Plug Manufacturing Company. This plug is supplied with three outlets, by means of which three engines can be supplied with water at the same time, and it is claimed that, owing to a peculiarity in the connection, a much larger supply of water can be obtained from small mains than by the ordinary method. This peculiarity is that when the mains are less than ten inches in diameter the feed-pipe, which is of the same diameter, is connected at their point of intersection instead of with one only, thus drawing its supply from all sides at once. When larger mains are available the connection is made in the ordinary way, the valves in all instances being placed below the frost line and below the mains themselves. The other advantages claimed for the new plug are that it overcomes all the difficulties hitherto experienced in using more than one engine at the same plug: that in using it there is a great saving in hose, and that it causes less obstruction to street travel by enabling the engines to be placed close together. It is also claimed for them that while of themselves they do not produce either water or power, they can deliver to the engines all the water that can be furnished by the mains. The hour named for the trial of the plug yesterday, 3:30 P. M., was chosen because at that time it was thought the pressure of water in the mains would be as low as at any time during the day. Three engines, the self-propellers Nos. 11 and 20, and the reserve engine of the Second Battalion, were selected for the experiment, and were promptly on the ground at the appointed time, but did not begin to work until nearly 4 o'clock, at which time a water-gauge applied to the hydrant showed a pressure of only three pounds to the square inch. When the engines were fairly under way, it was found that the main did not supply sufficient water for them all, a pressure of eighty pounds of water only being obtained on the hose, with 1¼-inch nozzles, the full pressure obtainable, with an ample supply of water, being 130 pounds. With two engines, only, a full supply was obtained. Chief Bates spoke very favorably of the new plug after the experiments were ended. He said that with the pressure from the mains at three pounds, they would not have been able to get sufficient to supply one engine with the old method, and he considered the new plug a decided improvement. Chief Orr also spoke favorably of the invention.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL ON THE BAY.

At an early hour yesterday morning mothers and their sick little ones flocked from all parts of the "poor quarters" of the City and congregated in great numbers at the several landing places of the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. Besides the 750 who went on board at Twenty-third street, the 279 at Market street, East River, the 385 at Christopher street, and 216 at Thirty-fourth street, North River, making a total of 1,630, hundreds who came, unfortunately for them, too late were obliged to turn back disappointed and retrace their weary footsteps to their miserable homes. On leaving Thirty-fourth street the barge turned about and sailed down the bay that the children might enjoy the invigorating ocean air; and besides the two wholesome meals served on board, during which 609 pounds of beef, eighty gallons of soup, 350 loaves of bread, 350 quarts of milk, one barrel of hominy, three quarters of a barrel of sugar, one third of a chest of tea, and one tub of butter disappeared, the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Brass Band favored the children with selections of popular airs. The upper deck was crowded with the larger patients, and the sick wards on the lower deck were filled with the more serious cases of illness. Dr. Thurman kindly attended to the wants of all who required medical aid. He reported the principal complaints to be marasmus—a gradual wasting away—water on the brain, dysentery, cholera infantum, diarrhea, and other ills, most of which were occasioned by want of proper nourishment and the constant inhalation of impure air. Sergt. Devoe was on board, with Officers Groden, Fisher, Hanifer, Speight, and Traver. Funds are needed to continue this life-saving work, and all those who wish to help their suffering brothers' and sisters' children will find no worthier object to contribute to. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Mr. William H. Guion, No. 63 Wall street, or Rev. Alvah Wiswall, No. 52 Varick street.

THE VAN ANDEN ESTATE.

TEXT OF THE WILL—THE TESTAMENT TO BE ADMITTED TO PROBATE TO-DAY.

The last will and testament of Isaac Van Anden, deceased, was filed in the Court of the Surrogate of Kings County yesterday morning. The sisters and brothers of Mr. Van Anden are the sole devisees. His brother, William Van Anden, and his nephew, William Hester, are the executors.

The heirs and next kin waive services of citation, and the will is to be admitted to probate to-day. The will is dated March 29, 1870, and is as follows:

I, Isaac Van Anden, residing at No. 116 Columbia street, in the City of Brooklyn, do, by this my last will and testament, give and devise and bequeath to my sister, Susan Swift, my dwelling-house, No. 116 Columbia street, in the City of Brooklyn, with the lot of land on which the same stands, together with the lot of land adjoining the same in the rear, and fronting on Furman street, in said city, the said lots running through from Columbia to Furman street, and all my furniture, pictures, library, and other articles contained therein; and also my stable, and the lot on which the same stands, situated on the north-easterly corner of Vine and Columbia streets, in said city, together with all my horses, carriages, harness, stable furniture and equipments therein contained, except one pair of horses which I now use for my own team, with a wagon, harness, and proper equipments, which I hereby give and bequeath to my brother, William Van Anden.

I direct my executors to invest $20,000 and pay the interest and income to be derived therefrom to my brother, Joseph Van Anden, and to his widow surviving him, during the life of each.

All the rest, residue and remainder of my property, real and personal, I give, devise and bequeath to my sister Jane, wife of Samuel W. Hester, my brother William Van Anden, and my sister Susan Swift, aforesaid, widow of Henry Swift, to be equally divided between them. In case of the death of either, leaving issue, my will is that such issue shall take the parent's share.

I appoint my brother, William Van Anden, and my nephew, William Hester, executors of this my will, and I give and confer upon them full power and authority to sell and convey my real estate which I may own at my decease, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of this my will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

[L. S.] I. VAN ANDEN.

Signed, sealed, published, and delivered by the testator, Isaac Van Anden, to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, who, at his request, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereto as witnesses.

JOHN P. ROLFE, No. 1 Montague street, Brooklyn.
JOHN D. SNEDEKER, No. 1 Montague street, Brooklyn.

The real and personal estate of the deceased is estimated at more than a half million dollars.

SUPERINTENDENT FOLK'S TRIAL.

The trial of Superintendent John S. Folk, of Brooklyn, on charges of inefficiency preferred against him by Police Commissioner Pyburn, was resumed yesterday. Superintendent Folk took the stand and testified that he had been connected with the Police force for thirty-two years; in reference to the Haggerty murder, every necessary step was taken by the Police to arrest the murderers; the names of the suspected persons were published in the newspapers, and the parties escaped through the information thus given them; publication under such circumstances was detrimental to the interests of justice. The men engaged in the attempted robbery of the Long Island City Bank were also discovered, but premature publication in the newspapers injured that case, and the parties got away. In the case of the attempted robbery and murder of Mr. Schute every effort was made by the Police, who were, for over a week, engaged in the actual pursuit of the criminal. In reference to the arrest of W. H. Neeves, the English embezzler, he assigned his son, Detective W. H. Folk, to assist the English detective, Spittals, because he knew Neeves' places of resort in Brooklyn. On Neeves being arrested, he said he did not want to go before a United States Court, but wished to go right back to England, as he could settle his difficulty there. The witness then ordered his surrender to Detective Spittals, who took him back to England. The case on behalf of the Superintendent was then closed, his counsel, ex-Judge Troy, saying that he did not propose occupying the time of the board with any argument.

REGATTA WEEK AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

The number of excursionists who visited Rockaway Beach yesterday was largely increased by those who were drawn by the announcement of the Rockaway Yacht Club that this was to be "regatta week." In consequence, the steamers and trains running to that resort were crowded to discomfort. The Rockaway Yacht Club has its house at the head of the Great South Bay, below Trenchard's Inlet and near the village of Far Rockaway. The regatta week was begun on Monday with athletic sports—running, jumping, &c., and it was continued yesterday with a picnic and clam-bake. To-day there will be a club regatta; to-morrow there will be match races and an ocean race, five miles to windward of Trenchard's Inlet and return; on Friday, aquatic sports, including swimming, boating, &c., and the "second grand annual tub-race," and, on Saturday, the annual club regatta, the race to be sailed over the club course. This race will be started at 4 P. M., precisely.

A FIGHT WITH ORCHARD ROBBERS.

John Nugent, aged twenty-two, residing at Astoria, in company with three friends from New-York, entered the farm of Mr. Vandeventer, in Astoria, on Sunday, and began to pull some pears. A gardener named Ballachi, employed on the Purdy farm, adjoining that of Mr. Vandeventer, ordered the young men to leave the grounds, but they only laughed, whereupon Ballachi's son drew a revolver, with the purpose of frightening them. This having no effect, Ballachi, Sr., entered the house and, obtaining a shot-gun, took deliberate aim and fired at the party. Nugent gave a sudden scream and fell to the ground. Upon examination he was found to be wounded in the neck, right side, and groin. Yesterday afternoon he was dying. His three companions were each seriously wounded. Ballachi was arrested and brought before Recorder Parcells, who committed him for the Grand Jury.

DEPRAVED AND DISORDERLY.

Margaret Ellis, keeper of a disorderly house in Crosby street, and five female inmates of the house were arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Margaret was committed for an examination, and Annie Long and Ellen Smith, two of the inmates, were committed for three months for resisting the officers who made the descent on the house. As Annie and Ellen were being taken from the court-room they cursed the court and the policemen who arrested them. They were then sentenced to six instead of three months' imprisonment, when they became so turbulent and violent that it required six officers to remove them, and their shouts and curses could be heard in the court-room while they were being taken down stairs, and across the prison yard to their cells.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN NEW-JERSEY.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning floating in the water near Elizabeth, N. J. It was made fast to the bridge until the County Physician could be notified. Subsequently Officer Welsh recognized the remains as those of a man who met him Sunday night, and who said that he had been engaged in the fight at the brick works, and was afraid to go back through fear that he might be killed. At that time the deceased had a severe cut over his eye, and was in company with another man. An hour or two later the same officer met the other man alone, and the latter then told him that he was looking for his companion, who had left him for a few minutes. Nothing more was seen of the wounded man until his body was found. Foul play is suspected, and the County Physician has ordered an inquest.

A DELINQUENT PILOT.

The Pilot Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, and sent a letter to the Police Board in answer to theirs of last week, informing them that the witnesses to the alleged illegal dumping of garbage in the harbor by the Police employes are at present at sea, but that when they return they will be forthcoming. A decision was given in the case of a pilot who complained of a vessel for running away from him after he had offered his services. It was held that the pilot did not do his full duty in the premises, and the penalty was divided, the vessel being condemned to pay only half the usual pilotage.

THE JEFFERSON BORDEN MUTINY.

United States District Attorney Bliss received yesterday a communication from United States District Attorney Sanger, of Massachusetts, to the effect that the Jefferson Borden was due at this port; that Capt. Patterson and several of the crew of the vessel were needed as witnesses in Boston, where the alleged mutineers are awaiting trial; and asking that they be sent on to Boston as soon as the vessel arrives at this port. A number of Deputy Marshals were sent down the bay to await the arrival of the witnesses, and to see that they are sent on in compliance with District Attorney Sanger's request.

MERRICK CAMP MEETING.

Services were begun yesterday on the grounds of the Long Island Camp Meeting Association, at Merrick, Long Island. Rev. J. B. Merwin is the presiding Elder, and he will be assisted during the week by Rev. William C. Steele, J. L. Hall, B. M. Adam, Dr. Simmons and Miss Losee. Services will be held at 6, 8, 10:30 and 11:30 A. M., and at 1:30, 2:30 and 7:30 P. M. A great number of neat little cottages have been erected, and a very full attendance is anticipated.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

A PERPETUAL CAMP LIFE.

THE BEAUTIES OF KEENE FLATS—CAMP LIFE PURE AND SIMPLE—GUESTS WHO HAVE RESOURCES IN THEMSELVES, AND HAVE "A RIGHT GOOD TIME"—OLD WASHBURN'S IDEA OF A PICNIC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEENE FLATS, Tuesday, August 3, 1875.

There is an exhilaration in the consciousness that I am once more among the mountains of the Adirondacks. Whiteface and Marcy are close by, though I cannot see them from the window at which I write, but "Hurricane" and "Dix," the twin sentinels who stand at each end of this beautiful valley, raise their heads so majestically that as my eye sweeps upward to their summit I am instinctively conscious that my spirits mount within me. There is surely an elixir of life that has been mingled with the breezes which come down from these innumerable hills. It is invisible, but it is none the less felt by every one. The people whom I find here tell me wonderful stories of what has been done already for them. The wrinkles are smoothed out of the brows of the aged and the careworn, the color comes back to the face of the invalid, and I can testify from my own observation, short as is the time I have been here, that whatever else may be true of the hundred strangers around me, they all, old and young, have gained that peculiarly contented and happy look which is known by the old habitués of the mountains as the regular "Adirondack grin."

The place where I am established has a most unfortunate name. It is labeled in the guide books Keene Flats, and the natives are known as "Flatters." It was several years after I heard of it before I could be induced to come up here. What good thing could there possibly be at the "Flats"? But the name to the contrary, Keene Flats is the Chamounix of the mountain district of the Adirondacks. Like Chamounix, the village is nothing, and the houses are nothing. It is a valley some five miles in length, by a quarter of a mile in breadth, through which wind the head waters of the Ausable, which has just taken its rise in some lakes which are unsurpassed in beauty. The mountains rise precipitously on each side of the valley to the height of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, while close by, and in full sight, tower up other mountain peaks still higher and more grand. Keene Flats is the gateway to the mountains. Like Chamounix, it is a *cul de sac*. The road stops here, and the "trails" go off to the various points of interest. As people start from Chamounix for the ascent of Mont Blanc, and the tour of Mont Blanc, so they start from this place for the ascent of Marcy, and the tour of Marcy and Dix, and the wild gorges of the Indian Pass, and the Hunter's Pass, and Panther's Gorge, and all the rest. As at Chamounix, the Brevent, with its "chimney" rises opposite the Grand Mulets, so here Baxter rises opposite Marcy, and "Noonmark" with its "chimney" rises opposite Dix. Who will induce the Flatters to take for themselves a name more worthy of the beautiful scenery to be found here, and one which will live forever in poetry and song?

In this valley there are two or three boarding-houses which will hold—I do not say accommodate—thirty or forty people each; and there are besides a dozen more houses which will hold from ten to twenty each. But the two or three hundred people collected in them make one great family. The most friendly feeling prevails among all. In the evening there is a general gathering, now at one house and now at another; and when the excursion parties come in at night, there is the utmost freedom in "happening in" for supper, wherever it is most convenient. All Summer resorts have their peculiar atmosphere, and the atmosphere of this place is entirely different from that of the White Mountains, or of any other place in the whole country. People here are all "in the woods" together. It is a great "camp;" and they have camp-life all the time, and nothing but camp life. Their days alternate between the innumerable camps on the mountain sides and along the streams and by the banks of the lakes, where they sleep on spruce boughs, and look up at the stars if they wake during the night, and the somewhat large camp "in the open," where the carpets are pine boards, and they sleep under roofs on hard straw beds. My artist friend whom I met at Vergennes, said with a sigh, while we were sitting in the cupola of the Stevens House, taking what I have called the Righi view of the distant mountains, "I have been in the woods now these seventeen years, and I am afraid Keene Flats is going to be spoiled. Every year there is a little more approach toward civilization. Pretty soon it will get so that a fellow won't dare to be seen in his flannel shirt. But cheer up, my friend, thank fortune that time hasn't come yet by a good deal, and we old 'Flatters' are going to put up a placard at the entrance of the valley, just there by the 'Big Ford,' which shall proclaim in staring capitals, 'No man allowed beyond this point who don't come dressed in a flannel shirt, and no woman who don't bring with her a regular mountain suit.'" And I may as well add here, no one need come who can't on occasion eat cod-fish and oat-meal for breakfast, and without grumbling, too. Not that we don't live like "fighting cocks" sometimes, on trout and venison; but hunter's fare, it may as well be understood first as last, is a pretty unreliable thing. We feast to-day and half starve to-morrow. And then there are the midges and the mosquitoes, and the black flies—whole swarms of them; and the nights are almost freezing cold. This very morning the thermometer at 8 o'clock stood at 54°.

But after all there is a wonderful fascination in this life. The people who can learn to stand the inconveniences—and it must be acknowledged there are a great many of them—do love this free wild life in the woods, and they come up here to stay weeks and months, and they keep coming year after year. There is a wonderful homogeneousness, too, among the visitors here. There are no mere fashionables. There are absolutely none of the people who have suddenly accumulated a fortune, and wish to make a dash. There are very few mere tourists. There are none of those very proper people who are to be met year after year at the Profile and at the Glen. The people, too, who are entirely dependent for their happiness on outward excitement don't come here; or, if they do stray up here by any chance, they very soon leave in disgust. The visitors here are even a different set from those who are to be found a little to the west, in what is called the "Wilderness," the country which Mr. Murray has made so famous. The mere sportsmen are not to be found here; they go there. The people who come here come because they love the mountains and mountain air and mountain scenery. They are almost universally people who have "resources in themselves." Artists come here; professional men, college instructors, people who work with their brains all the rest of the year; people who love to take long tramps over the mountains and through the forests, and to search out the hidden beauties of the almost unknown region, and to feel the pleasure which comes from making discoveries. That grand old guide, Phelps, the hero of this region, says, in his homely way, that there are beauties among the mountains which you can't "hog down" as if they were acorns under the oak trees in the valleys; you must climb and work to get glimpses of them. Such a life of mountain climbing undoubtedly seems very stupid to the vast multitude of Summer tourists; but there are people to whom it has a perfect fascination. They bring up rifles, fishing-tackle, sketching materials, and a few choice books, and they throw off all care for a few weeks and forget the outside world entirely. They hunt, and they fish, and they sketch, and they read; they go on excursions; they go into camp; at night they have private theatricals; they act charades, they sing songs, they have impromptu hops and enjoy to the full what they call a "right good time"—an expression wholly unknown to our English cousins, and which they can't understand, but which fortunately has a definite meaning to the American mind. The natives, meanwhile, look on the "city critters" with silent wonder as if they were a sort of mild lunatics. The story is told of old Washburn that when the first party of ladies came up into these wilds, and had their first picnic in his "flume," he was highly excited, and rushing home he addressed his wife, "By gol, old woman! what do you think? Mr. Dunham has tuk his gal folks and the young 'uns, and they've put their dinner into tin pails, and have gone off into our back pasture, and there they are up on the rocks, eating their dinner, and they call it a 'picnic;' so, if I should take you and our gal, folks and the young 'uns, and we should put our dinners into tin pails, and go out into the back pasture and eat our dinner up there on the rocks, that would be a picnic, too, by gol!" However, such is life among these mountains—one long picnic; but when these people go away they feel that they have gained health and strength to work all the harder through the coming months.

But I talk of going away, and have only just arrived. Here I am once more at Mr. Dibble's. Everything around looks very familiar, though I miss many of the old familiar faces. A perfect Babel reigns on the piazza. The voices are many of them strange, but I catch the well-known words: "Tredeau's Camp," "Lamb's Camp," "The Ponds," "John's Brook;" and there surely is the well-known, high-keyed voice of "old Phelps" himself, exactly like that of the ventriloquist when he represents the man who is talking on the top of the house. My vacation is fairly begun. All the possibilities are before me. I am out of the world. I send this letter "in" by Washburn. We shan't get a mail till next Saturday.

NEWPORT.

SOCIETY SHOWING SIGNS OF LIFE—ARRIVALS AT THE DIFFERENT HOTELS—THE GUN CLUB—AN IMPORTANT SHOOTING MATCH.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sunday, Aug. 8, 1875.

The hop of the season was given at the Ocean House last evening, and was attended by the élite of the place. The arrival of the New-York Yacht Club during the afternoon was a sure sign that it would be well attended. Many of the prominent yachtsmen were present, and on account of a heavy thunder-storm were obliged to remain until after midnight. Among those who were at the hop were the Misses Travers, daughters of W. R. Travers, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Beach, of Hartford; Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wetmore, the Misses Whiting, E. T. Snelling and wife, Hugo O. Fritch, the Austrian Consul; T. A. Havemeyer, the German Consul; Augustus L. Brown and family, James P. Kernochan and wife, Miss Beckwith, Dr. J. H. Gautier and daughter, W. De F. Manice, W. O. Stone, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; George E. Waring and Col. T. W. Higginson, of this city; Thomas H. Kirtley and wife, of Philadelphia; John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore; Mrs. Clarence Rathbone, of Albany; Mrs. Judge Shurtleff, of Springfield; Mrs. Gen. Halleck, of West Point; Mrs. W. W. Tucker, F. W. Andrews and wife, of Boston; Jane Stuart, daughter of the artist; Miss Maud Howe, daughter of Dr. S. G. and Julia Ward Howe; E. W. Willard and family, of Chicago, and the officers from the torpedo station, Fort Adams, and the United States sloop-of-war Alert, now at anchor in the outer harbor. The latter has on board the Cadet Engineers, and will go hence to Boston the first favorable opportunity.

The following are to-day's arrivals at the Ocean House: Miss S. Kittridge, Peekskill; S. W. Marple, United States Navy; E. F. Garrett, C. S. Reeve, G. W. Cunningham, Philadelphia; J. J. Hubbell, Newark; C. F. Hazard, St. Louis; W. C. Foreman, Hannibal, Mo.; N. Jacques, M. D., J. Crompton and family, Worcester; Rustein Effendi, Samuel Hazelette, Washington; C. Weatherly, P. W. Robbins, Hartford; Rev. C. W. Knauff and wife, Sidney Kent, Albany; Charles Fairchild, James R. Osgood, S. L. Morrison, Mrs. F. Flagg, James Brooks, G. C. Bullard, Daniel Sharp, Jr., F. G. Frothingham, G. H. Chickering, Boston; J. G. C. Lee, United States Army; James K. Hill, W. S. Williams, J. G. Everett, G. Stevenson, Miss Everett, Mrs. J. P. Phœnix and family, J. R. Andrews, C. P. Kimball and family, G. De Forest, A. H. Sands, George G. Bryson, James D. Smith, of New-York; H. L. Dodge and wife, Burlington; J. J. Fay, Toronto; H. Johnson, Mrs. Baskerville, Mississippi; J. J. Vail, J. J. Quetting, Miss S. Quetting, John Ward, Brooklyn; R. H. Parkinson, Cincinnati; H. S. Haenssler, St. Louis; Hon. J. P. Morton and family, Louisville; M. J. O'Brien, Georgia; J. P. Warner, James Youngs, Bridgeport, Conn.

The Aquidneck House arrivals to-day were R. Rogers and wife, Newburg; C. R. Taylor, F. Taylor, Pawtucket; T. J. Monroe, Rufus Hatch, G. W. Parsons, G. B. Brown, New-York; S. B. Hall, Boston; Miss Bliss, C. F. Hermann, Miss Hermann, Philadelphia; C. C. Walcott, Washington; W. H. Ellis and wife, W. Mallory, Toronto; M. B. Clapp, San Francisco; James McCarthy, Rochester; S. H. Sharples and wife, Philadelphia.

Mrs. David Dudley Field arrives at the Ocean House on Tuesday, where she will remain for some time.

Business has commenced to brighten up, and the indications are that Newport will have a fair season, notwithstanding the many drawbacks with which she has had to contend thus far. The hotels are more than two-thirds full. The Kay Street House, Bateman's, Hall's, and the Cliff House are full, and have been for some time. They, however, can accommodate not more than fifty persons each, and care principally for families who come for the season. Hon. Schuyler Colfax and wife have arrived to make another visit.

To-morrow, at noon, the Narragansett Gun Club, James Gordon Bennett, President, are to have their first match of the season. The prize is given by the club. Many of the fashionable ladies will be present. The grounds of the club have been fitted up about two and a half miles from the city, in the town of Middletown. They are not owned by the club as generally supposed, but are rented from and kept in order by a citizen of the place. On Monday a match for $2,500 a side will be shot by John G. Heckscher, of New-York, and a Philadelphia gentleman named Grunde, over which there is no little amount of gossip.

Rear Admiral Worden and wife are at the Aquidneck House, and Mr. Carroll, the recent Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, is stopping with Royal Phelps, of New-York.

NEW-YORKERS AT LAKE MAHOPAC.

Among the guests at the Gregory House, Lake Mahopac, are the following, with their families, mostly from New-York and Brooklyn: Mrs. G. H. Hickok, J. S. Mott, A. Cook, F. W. Cominesky, J. J. McCormick, Dr. A. N. Bell, John I. Beecher, John Farron, Mrs. W. Felt, Mrs. Jessie W. Benedict, John Duarn, J. Quinlan, Dr. James Sweeney, Isaac Badeau, J. F. Suydam, Hon. Fernando Wood, S. G. Van Dusen, Robert Lockhart, Charles Sweeney, A. P. Bagnotti, J. J. Ribon, L. Jacques, Oscar Hoyt, W. S. Waterhouse, Edgar Sutton, E. L. Oppenhein, Charles M. Carpenter, J. B. Wellington and daughter, A. Stuart, W. T. Hatch, P. C. Burke, Horace Eddy, George Riton, Regalio Herques, G. M. Stevens, R. C. Bostwick, Col. G. M. Wallace, J. B. Voorhees, P. W. Taylor, Mrs. Hoenthal, E. Ferro, G. H. Gurley, Miss G. Halsted, Hon. J. McAlister, Mrs. K. Shea, C. P. Lewis, S. S. Stafford, Arthur Hatch, Count J. Sanches.

The Carpenter House, at Lake Mahopac, nearly adjoining the Gregory, is well filled with guests, among whom are the following, with their families: Eckstein Norton, T. J. Slaughter, (Norton & Slaughter, cotton brokers,) Dr. P. A. Morrow, Thomas C. Buck, Edward F. Rourke, John M. Moffett, Albert Kelley, M. D. Field, and C. Johnson.

Thompson's Hotel, next adjoining, has between three and four hundred guests. The following families from New-York are stopping here: Morris Woodruff, J. M. Herrick, J. G. Vail, John Downey, S. D. Wilson, T. S. March, Mrs. McCall, Charles L. Bose, E. C. Bogart, H. F. Shaw, W. Durbrow, J. G. Turner, J. K. O'Brien, L. Suydam, A. C. Rose, T. A. Patteson, Miss Herme, Miss Carten, ex-Mayor Vance, J. S. Cooley, F. Chandler, James Suydam, W. H. Griffith, Mrs. M. J. Moore, Mrs. J. T. Allen, F. M. Jones, David Watts, William H. Price, A. Smith, J. T. B. Maxwell, C. V. Smith, J. T. Morton, W. W. Stuart, H. J. Whitton, Miss Chapman, Miss Oakley.

NEW-YORKERS AT DINGMAN'S FERRY.

Among the guests at Dingman's Ferry, Penn., a pleasant Summer resort on the Delaware, are the following well-known New-Yorkers: Chancellor Howard Crosby and family, the artist Thomas Moran, Thomas W. Smith and family, J. W. Pirsson and family, George Bowman and family, William Truslow and family, C. O. Morris, William H. King, G. W. Mason, J. J. Bucklie, C. G. Martin, Rev. W. C. Roberts, W. J. Fish, J. S. Groves, Mrs. George H. Moore and daughter, D. H. Spear, S. N. Haight, Owen Fergussen, Mrs. F. W. Edmonds, C. B. Waldo, Mrs. Henry Erben, Jr., R. W. Van Brunt, Dr. J. W. House, G. L. Kelty, Mrs. Winser Townsend, Mrs. H. E. Schott, F. R. Sanders, and Mr. and Mrs. De Janon.

DRUGGISTS' MISTAKES.

The Hartford *Courant* says: "A lady living in this city, who is now away at the seaside, had last week a very narrow escape from a shocking death. Her husband, who is a physician, wrote her a prescription for some little ailment, and the apothecary, instead of returning what was ordered, made a mistake, and sent back morphine, which somebody else had ordered. This was taken, and the lady soon began to show symptoms of the poison. Her husband at once discovered what the trouble was, and by energetic and intelligent treatment saved her life. She had to be walked about for hours, and for a long time it was doubtful whether she could recover. Had there been no one to detect immediately the cause of the difficulty the result undoubtedly would have been fatal. It may be added in this connection that a gentleman from this city at the Isles of Shoals last year underwent a somewhat similar experience, and was only saved from death by great exertion."

THE FLOODS IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

MORE CHEERFUL REPORTS—LESS DAMAGE DONE THAN WAS SUPPOSED.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Aug. 9 says: "Dreary enough were the crop prospects in the Ohio Valley a week ago. Not near so bad are they to-day. That was not the time to estimate the losses. Now, after a week of brisk winds and sunshine, is a favorable period to reach conclusions that are not mere guesses, and that may be relied upon as approximating accuracy. The Wabash Valley may fairly be regarded as a representative district of the territory included in what we call the rain belt. It is a fertile country, and the crops were promising. At the same time it was more exposed to the floods than most other sections of the country visited by the heavy rain. The result of our correspondent's observations may be summed up thus: All crops are much damaged, but with good weather in August and the absence of premature frosts, to which corn is always exposed, the aggregate crops will be much better than last year. There would have been an immense crop of corn had no damage been done. As it is, it will be larger than last year, with good, growing and maturing weather from this time forward. The yield of oats would have been enormous, but while this crop has suffered most, the yield will still be better than last year. The crop of hay was heavy, but it has been damaged. Flax-seed has suffered. The potato crop will be large. Pastures are very good and likely to continue so until Winter. At this time last year there were no pastures. The earth was parched, wells were dry that had not been dry before for years, and in many sections cattle had to be driven miles for water, and fed with dry feed to keep them alive. Now the earth is thoroughly saturated with water for the first time in five years. Grass is not so rich, on account of its rapid growth, but there is plenty of it, and cattle, both milk and beef, are doing finely. Had the crops matured as they promised before the floods, oats would have sold down to thirty cents in this market, and hay would have been correspondingly low, while corn would have fallen to long-crop figures. As it is, we shall have, no further disaster occurring, more oats and hay and corn than last year, while the product of the diary will be greatly in excess of 1874. The potato crop, which last year was a failure, promises to be large, and prices will be correspondingly low."

DROWNED BY THE FLOODS IN INDIANA.

An Indiana paper says that the saddest report received in connection with the recent storms and freshets, was of the drowning of seven persons—a Mr. Easter and the family of Daniel Fritz, consisting of himself, wife, and four children, who lived ten miles south of Bowling Green, and were seen in the top story of their house Tuesday, going down with the stream when at its fullest headway. It was impossible to reach them. The same paper adds that no doubt many more would have been drowned had it not been for the energy of Mr. James Black, of Bowling Green, who put men to making boats from lumber on his own place. In a very short time boats and rafts were constructed, and the citizens started to render what assistance they could to those lingering in the bottoms, and a great many were thus saved. In many places people were clinging to trees, on top of houses, and in every place where they could get away from the water.

A PRIVATE LETTER OF ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Banner* of the 5th inst. prints the subjoined private letter, written by the late President Johnson, in October, 1865:

Private.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 9, 1865.

R. W. Brown, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 30th ult., has just been received and read with care and much interest.

I write this short letter for the purpose merely of acknowledging its receipt, and to thank you for such a letter. There is much I would like to confer about, but cannot do it now, the pressure is too great. I hope all will go off right in the Legislature, and that there will be a harmonious and successful session. God grant that our people may see what is before them, and act with wisdom and social discretion. I periled all in opposing the rebellion and dissolution of the States. I peril more now for restoration of the Union and against consolidation, in which, if successful, all free government would end. It the Southern States will, they can materially aid in saving the Constitution, and thereby restore all their rights, and also do justice to one, who thought, from the beginning, that he was their real and best friend, and that the time would come when they would see and admit it to be so. Oh, let the people have a heart of love and wisdom from on high to guide and direct them through this dreary night, whose sable mantle has covered the land with gloom, and all will be well. My faith in them is unabated. My hope is strong that their decision, when made, will be just, and a triumphant vindication of man's capability for self-government.

Very respectfully, ANDREW JOHNSON.

ABOUT ETHAN ALLEN'S "GRANDDAUGHTER."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press* and the *Green Mountain Freeman* do not believe the Springfield *Union's* story about Jemima Graves, Ethan Allen's granddaughter. The *Free Press* says: "Mrs. Graves is evidently a very smart old lady; but there must be some mistake about her parentage. As Ethan Allen was first married in 1762, his 'oldest son' could hardly have been married and had a daughter in 1774—twelve years later. In fact, the only son of Ethan Allen by his first marriage died at eleven years of age. Ethan Allen's second marriage took place in 1784. Neither of the two sons by that marriage (Ethan A. and Hannibal) lived to 'the age of eighty-four;' in fact the oldest of them would be but ninety if he had lived till now—and, it is hardly necessary to remark, could not have had a daughter who is now over a hundred years old." The *Freeman* says that "the centennial granddaughter is a humbug." The *Union* rejoins: "Now, our Vermont friend is right about these figures. At the same time, we wish those Vermont editors would quietly ascertain if there wasn't another famous Ethan Allen, who would have captured Ticonderoga if he had had a chance."

IN A CAR WITH A TIGER.

A recent incident on the Ogdensburg road is thus described by the St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* of the 7th inst.: "A cage of tigers, which was on its way to a menagerie now exhibiting south of here, was placed in one end of the car, and a zebra was tied in the other end. The watchman lay down on a box and fell asleep; when he awoke he discovered that one of the tigers had bent the iron bars of its cage, forced its way out, and was crouching in the opposite corner. The regular keeper of the animals was in the sleeping-car at the rear end of the train, and there was no chance to communicate with him or with any one outside. The poor watchman was frightened into motionless silence, and in that awful suspense he made the long and weary journey to St. Albans. After the train came to a halt here, one of the train men, in passing the car, saw a large, cat-like nose thrust out of an opening, and not knowing that any one's life was endangered in the car, but fearing lest the animal should escape, ran to the sleeping-car and aroused the keeper, who soon appeared, rawhide in hand, and lashed the beast back into his den, to the immeasurable relief of the poor fellow who had been curled up for hours on the box."

WATERMELONS FROM GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of the 8th inst. gives some figures showing the total shipments of watermelons from that city and vicinity to that date. The whole number it puts at 164,581, and it says: "This at ten cents for each melon, foots up $16,458 10 as the amount paid to the producers. This, however, is a low estimate, as much as thirty-five and forty cents each having been paid for melons shipped. We hardly think twenty cents would be an unfair average. This would double the amount given above. It will be seen from these figures that a considerable sum is realized from melons shipped to the North and West, leaving out home consumption altogether. The crop this year was cut off nearly, if not quite, one-half by the continued hot and dry weather, but the area planted was so large that the aggregate number of melons produced will not perhaps be much less than last season."

DECEIVED BY HIS BRIDE AND RIGHTED BY THE COURT.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* says: "Judge Pearson, of the Supreme Court, on Monday rendered an opinion which is interesting under certain circumstances. In this case the parties had made a contract of marriage, and on the day previous to the marriage the woman executed a deed of gift of her real estate to the value of $3,000 to her step-mother without the knowledge of the man. After the marriage the husband sues for the recovery of the land back to the wife upon the ground of fraud. The court held that the deed was fraudulent, intended to deceive the man, and the step-mother is ordered to convey back the land to the wife."

DEPRIVED OF HER HAIR.

The Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* reports that a young lady of literary tastes, who is staying for a while at a hotel at Stafford Springs, awoke one morning last week and found her hair lying on the floor and, near by, a pair of scissors. She was very much frightened and she rushed out into the hall screaming. Her friends gathered around her, and on calmness being restored and reason set to work, it was thought she must have got up in the night in her sleep and committed the offense herself. She had long black hair, which was the admiration of her friends.

THE SPANISH REPUBLICS.

STATE RIGHTS WAR IN THE COLOMBIAN STATES.

FIGHTING ON THE MAGDALENA RIVER—MAGDALENA AND BOLIVAR RESISTING FEDERAL INTERFERENCE IN THE ELECTION FOR PRESIDENT—PANAMA IN DIFFICULTY WITH THE BRITISH CONSUL.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—The trouble in the United States of Colombia seems to have reached a conflict in the State of Magdalena and another on the Magdalena River. On July 10 a fight took place at Camaronas, in the State of Magdalena, between the forces of the Government of the State and the revolutionists. The latter, amounting to 600 men, under Gen. Ferias, were defeated by Gen. Riascos, the President of the State. Ferias retreated, leaving behind him several chief officers and soldiers, with his artillery. It is further reported that Gen. Delgado, commanding the National Guard, had sent Ferias a reinforcement of 120 men, and that Gens. Correoso and Toledo accompanied the latter to watch the result of the struggle.

Still more serious difficulties are reported on the Magdalena River. President Baona, President of the State of Bolivar, has issued a proclamation that his State will resist the attempt of the Federal Government to impose its will on coast States. He collected a Militia force of 400 men, embarked them on two steamers, the Vigilante and Murillo, and sent them under Santo Domingo Vila to resist the invasion of the State by the national forces under Gen. Delgado. The latter was met descending the Magdalena with 200 men of the Colombian Guard and a mitrailleuse. A fight on the river is reported. The two steamers mentioned are said to have returned to Barranquilla in a badly damaged state, and that the Mosquera, which transported the force of Gen. Delgado, remained at Tenerife. It is not known which party was victorious. It is considered that war has begun in the Republic, and how it will end no one feels inclined to predict.

Señor Cosquerra, one of the Peace Commissioners to Prussia, and Minister of Finance, was made prisoner at Barranquilla and sent on board the steamer Vigilante by the State authorities of Bolivar, which is not likely to mend matters between that State and the General Government.

The City of Panama is still in darkness, the gas-works having ceased to supply gas through the non-payment of its gas bills by the Government. The money from the doubled contributions on the merchants is needed to pay the troops to keep the Administration in its place. The latter, anxious to stand well with the people, tried to fix the blame on the gas engineer and manager of the English gas company, and because he refused to come at the President's order to explain and receive more promises to pay, he was arrested and put in prison for want of respect to the chief authority of the State. The English Consul, Mr. Mallet, demanded his release.

The United States steamer Omaha is the only vessel of war in the port. Heavy rains at present prevail over the isthmus.

FIFTY OF THE SAN MIGUEL, (SALVADOR,) RIOTERS SHOT.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—All the States of Central America continue pacific. In San Miguel, Salvador, where the recent fanatical riots took place, order has been re-established. President Gonzalez had about fifty of those engaged shot in squads at the different towns between San Miguel and the capital, causing the Padres who occasioned the outbreak to witness the executions. Many of these criminals confessed that they were assured by the Padres that they might rob the rich provided they gave a part to the Church. Great sorrow and indignation have been expressed throughout Central America at the events of San Miguel, in which the respectable part of the clergy join.

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN PERU—FORTY CONSPIRATORS CAPTURED IN A CONVENT.

PANAMA, Aug. 1.—News from Peru to the 20th of July is to the effect that an attempt at revolution had taken place at the ports of Islay and Mollendo. The movement was headed by Arevalo, one of Pierola officers of the Talisman Expedition. They attacked the town of Islay on the night of the 4th of July, and robbed the Custom-house, getting $500 or $600. After having informed the half-awakened citizens that Pierola was in force at Arequipa, and that the downfall of President Pardo was imminent, the adventurous band took up their line of march to Mollendo, the nearest post to the south, and the coast terminus of the Arequipa Railway. By this time the ranks of the invaders had been increased, and when they surprised Mollendo at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 5th they numbered nearly sixty effective men. Taken unawares, the few gensdarmes stationed at Mollendo found it impossible to present a front to their unwelcome visitors, and after receiving and returning several musket shots the town fell into the hands of the attacking party. Arevalo, however, only delayed long enough to confiscate all the arms and ammunition to be discovered in Mollendo, and then obliging the station master to put on an extra train for Arequipa, steamed away for that harbor of refuge, as he supposed it to be. But he evidently had been made the victim of some over-confident people, who believed that that usually bellicose city would rise in arms at the very rumor of his approach. Pierola, comfortably residing in Chili, and by no means desirous of embarking in another doubtful attempt to overthrow the existing government, had taken no decisive steps in the matter, and when Arevalo arrived within a few miles of Arequipa he was met by a small force of Police and mounted guards, who speedily routed his followers, wounding him and making him prisoner. Arevalo died of his wounds. The country in general continues quiet. Military preparations were being made in case of serious trouble or that Arequipa might prove unfaithful. On inquiring into this revolutionary movement it was found that at Arequipa the Friars of the Convent of our Lady of Mercy, in that city, were actively concerned in the revolt. About forty conspirators were captured in the monastery, and the Bishop of the diocese has been applied to to close the rebellious institution.

THE SOUTH RAISING ITS OWN FOOD.

The Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser*, of Aug. 7, says: "Several indications have recently been given of a change of agricultural policy in the South, whereby the planters will endeavor to grow their own food supplies, instead of being dependent for them upon other sections of the country. A contemporary, published at Selma, Ala., says that the 'canebrake region' of that State, instead of buying corn this year, will have plenty of its own growth and some to spare. The planters every year heretofore have borrowed and sent to the North-west hundreds of thousands of dollars to pay for corn and forage, and their transportation, and have depended upon their cotton crop to pay the debt. Now, however, this money is either in the pockets of the 'canebrake' planters, or will be as soon as their cotton is marketed. This policy of growing a home supply of corn will also tell in future seasons in producing a home supply of provisions. The planters are raising cattle and hogs, so that next year they hope to produce their own beef and bacon. The prospect is so promising, our contemporary adds, that planters who did not sow corn this year will do so next year, and then there will be 'a surplus of hundreds of thousands of bushels; there will be corn, corn everywhere, corn plenty and to spare; there will be corn in abundance where there was never corn before.' This policy, which thus seems to have taken a promising start in a thrifty section of Alabama, although not yet general in the South, is a wise one. The depredations of thieves are complained of as a drawback upon stock raising in the South, but these, it is thought, will decrease as employment and industry increase, and as the laws come to be enforced with more certainty."

TREED BY A DOG.

The Middletown (Del.) *Transcript* tells this amusing story: "A few weeks ago a young gentleman of this county, one of the aids de camp of his Excellency, the Governor of Delaware, went to call upon a friend in Kent County, Maryland. He drove into the yard, alighted from his carriage, and was in the act of opening a gate when he was espied by a savage dog, which at once made a dash for him. The Colonel, who in a war with Jersey over the fishery difficulties would not shrink from the cannon's mouth, seeing this dire enemy approach, thought not of fight, and hastily betook himself to a gate post, which he climbed with lightning rapidity. This elevated perch afforded him temporary relief from his foe, who immediately settled into a state of siege. The Colonel was now in a bad predicament. His horse, which he had not hitched, was loose, and might go away, and he dare not get down to fix him; he might not be discovered by the inmates of the house, and be compelled to lodge on that post all night. What to do he did not know. Finally, however, as fortune always favors the brave, two little girls made their appearance, called off the dog, and the Colonel was happy, though a little white."

FOREIGN NOTES.

A correspondent of a London paper remarks that this is the thousandth year since England won her first great naval victory.

The Sultan of Zanzibar remarked that after London, Paris looked empty and dull. The place which he enjoyed the most was the circus in the Champs Elysées.

Viscount de Chabot, who died lately at Paris, was the oldest general officer in the British service, having entered the Army in 1793. Field Marshal Sir John Fitzgerald, who is now the father of the British Army, joined the service six months later.

A second 81-ton gun has been commenced at the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, and the trunnion ring has been forged. The first of these monster guns is so near completion that it may be expected at the proof butts within the next two or three weeks.

A Scotch paper mentions that at this moment an ex-Member of Parliament, a former Governor of the Bank of England, a late Fellow of a Cambridge College, and a clergyman, lately a respondent in a divorce suit, are all gayly driving cabs in the streets of London.

The Khédive has appointed Mr. Cholmondeley-Pennell and Mr. E. A. R. Acton Directors of the internal and of the external commerce of Egypt, respectively. They had been sent to Egypt by the English Government to assist in the creation of a Ministry of Commerce.

An American shipmaster has been fined £10 at the Liverpool Police Court for being drunk and riotous and having a loaded revolver in his possession. The defendant seemed surprised that carrying a revolver in the street was considered any offense, and remarked that he never went without one.

It is announced from Berlin that the German Government has postponed the proposed repeal of the recently enacted prohibition of the exportation of horses, on account of the large purchases of horses said to have been quite recently made by the Government of France, especially in Russia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* fears that the Mohammedanism of Asia may become equally inconvenient and dangerous to England and Russia. It intimates that Russia would offer no opposition to a union of the two Governments for keeping down Mohammedanism by force. A union which is not likely to be accomplished.

From a paper published by an Austrian officer it appears that the British Empire contains a larger population than the Empires of Russia, Austria, Italy, France, and Germany combined. The total population of these is only 223,000,000, while that of Great Britain is 290,000,000. The calculation is made in reference to the war power.

Travelers to St. Petersburg on any but pressing business are likely, says a correspondent, to be more select than numerous, as the cost of living there has become enormous. Bread, for instance, is three times as dear as in Paris, and every other eatable from butcher's meat downward is nearly double as costly as it was some years ago.

A boy of eleven named Charles Frederick Cole has been sent by a London Magistrate for a week's imprisonment and ordered to have a flogging for throwing stones at trains. An application to the Magistrate to impose a fine instead of the imprisonment and thrashing was refused. It would be well if a few boys were to be similarly punished here, for the offense is much too common.

A calculation has been made of the number of persons the great cathedrals of the European Continent will hold. St. Peter's, at Rome, holds 54,000 people; the Milan Cathedral holds 37,000; St. Paul's, at Rome, holds 25,000; St. Sophia, at Constantinople, holds 23,000; Notre Dame, at Paris, holds 21,000; the cathedral at Pisa holds 13,000, and San Marco, at Venice, holds 7,000.

"We lately mentioned," says the *Salut Public*, of Lyons, "some sounding operations effected in the Danish waters by a Prussian vessel, the Notus, the Captain of which had drawn up a chart of the coast of the Limfjord. The *North German Gazette* asserts that the vessel in question was only sent to discover if a possibility existed of sending through the Limfjord a steam dredging vessel which is to arrive shortly at Wilhelmshaven, from Kiel," of which statement people may believe as much as they like.

The restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, an ancient structure of which little had been heard until the creation of the new bishopric, has received a fresh impetus in view of that event, and the subscribed fund now amounts to nearly £20,000. St. Alban's Abbey is one of the largest and most architecturally interesting buildings in England, and the committee charged with its restoration are reminding the public that this abbey is "the memorial of the conversion of England to Christianity."

The Dundee *Advertiser* publishes an item of some interest to numismatologists. Having premised that money was once coined at Dundee, this journal states that the rarest specimen known of the local mint is a unique silver halfpenny of King Robert II. in very good preservation. It is the only one of that reign known to be in existence, and is, further, the only still existing regal halfpenny coined at Dundee in any reign. The coin is not much larger than a herring scale, and only weighs seven grains.

Lord Desart, in a letter on the O'Connell centenary, says: "Is the centenary to celebrate the memory of the great orator, the liberator of Roman Catholic Ireland, or is it only a peg on which to hang Home Rule, rebel, and the Ultramontane crotchets of the day? If it is the first, then there are few men in Ireland, even of an Orange hue, who would not help. If it is the second, Protestants, Conservatives, and indeed all loyal men, should studiously keep aloof from the desecration of a name too great for such small purposes."

A marvel of mediæval caligraphy and writing has been recently sent to Paris by an English bookseller, who bought it for 36,000 francs, and is on the lookout for a purchaser at 42,000 francs. It is a psalter from the Monastery of St. Hubert, in Ardennes, (Luxembourg,) and is known as the "Psalter of Louis the Good." It is written in gold uncials, and contains verses in honor of the King to whom it was presented. The binding is on one side of ivory admirably chiseled, on the other of wrought silver, representing the King who owned the manuscript.

It is said that the late Lord Lytton has left a large quantity of manuscripts which will serve as notes for a biographical memoir, and that the present lord is solacing himself in his Portuguese exile by editing and preparing them for the press. He is also preparing for the press a novel which was left unfinished by his father. It is in an advanced state, and will be ready in the Autumn, when Lord Lytton will publish it, with a preface of his own composition. Pausanius is said to figure in the plot, and there is a description of the battle of Platæa.

The Presbytery of Dunse have had under consideration a petition by a small minority of the members of the parish church of Dunse, complaining of the introduction of certain "ritualistic" practices into the Presbyterian forms of worship observed there. The Presbytery adopted a motion which, among other things, ordered the removal of a crimson cloth which covered the communion-table, on which were embroidered in gold letters "I. H. S.," and several crosses, of a cruciform covering surmounting the baptismal font, and the discontinuance of special services on festival days. They further recommended that, instead of a monthly communion at which communicants knealt before an altar-table and used a printed form of communion service, the ordinance should be administered quarterly or half-yearly, according to the time-honored forms of the Presbyterian Church, and that the congregation should stand instead of kneeling while the benediction was being pronounced. The case was appealed to the Synod.

The French press notes with great satisfaction that Baden, that once brilliant watering place, is now a gloomy and well-nigh deserted spot. The hotels, once full of the aristocratic and fashionable celebrities of Europe, are empty; and the promenades and the *établissement*, which were wont to resound from morning to night with the accents of the most polished language in the world, now feebly echo nothing but the dull grunts of a few heavy Germans. As a proof of the miserable state of Baden since M. Dupressoir and the French abandoned it, the *Figaro* mentions the impressions the place produced upon a Russian princess who visited it the other day. She had not been there since 1869, the year before the war, and, unaware of the change that had overtaken it, had brought with her, as in old days, two or three score of huge trunks full of dresses. The first day of her stay she changed her toilette six times, the second she did not change it at all, the third she stayed at home in an old dressing-gown, and the fourth she fled.

A disagreeable reptile known in Turkish as the calcale, has lately made its appearance in the cotton plantations in the Thracian Chersonesus. The calcale is a species of worm represented as being especially fond of the cotton and melon plants, and being likewise partial to the vine. Its feeding hours, like those of "good society," are during the night, when it crawls up the stem of the plant and sucks out the juice. In the daytime it lies in the earth, and the peasants are consequently obliged to hunt for it at night. When the calcale appears in cotton and melon fields, its total extermination is only to be compassed by planting the fields with grain, which it will not touch, and this process must be repeated during at least two successive years. In vineyards the remedy employed is to dig up the earth to a considerable depth round each plant.

The obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle, which is shortly to be transported to England, is a fine monolith of red granite, 64 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter. Its weight has been variously estimated, but the maximum given is 284 tons. It now lies prostrate and parallel to the sea, on a sandy bank fifteen feet high. The hieroglyphics are in good preservation, and record that the obelisk was erected at On (Heliopolis, near Cairo,) by Thothmes II., (about 1500 B. C.,) during whose reign Egypt is recorded to have "placed its frontier where it pleased." The lateral inscriptions record the name and titles of Rameses II., (known to the Greeks under the name of Sesostris,) and relate how he had conquered all the nations of the world. It is worthy of note, too, that the Israelites were in Egypt at the time of the construction of the monument.

In Japan they have been discussing the woman's rights question. The *Japan Mail*, reviewing a Japanese work on the subject, has the following: "If we look into the theories of Europeans, it would appear that the possession of equal power by husband and wife is based on natural reason. But if we observe the practice of Europeans, it would appear that the power of the wife is greater than that of the husband, and that this error has been brought about by the want of a correct view of the dictates of nature. We will point out examples of this. In going through a door the wife passes first and the husband follows her; the wife takes the best seat and the husband the next best; in visiting, the wife is first saluted; in forms of address, the wife is first mentioned. Moreover, while men are in the company of ladies they must be particular in their conversation, and are not permitted to smoke without the ladies' permission being first obtained. These and like customs are innumerable, and the power of the women is far greater than that of the men."

A LONDON HOTEL-KEEPER CHARGED WITH STEALING GAS.

The London *Standard* of July 28 says: "At Westminster, yesterday, Mr. George Sanderson, proprietor of the Cadogan Hotel, Sloane street, Chelsea, was charged on a warrant with stealing, on the 19th of July, 1870, and at divers times and subsequently, 600,000 cubic feet of gas, the property of the London Gas-light Company. The defendant, beside being proprietor of the Cadogan Hotel, a large establishment in Sloane street, rented a cellar parallel with his establishment which had been formerly in the occupation of a tenant who was a customer of the company, but the gas had been cut off, and the usual cap put on the pipe to prevent the escape of gas. Should the gas be again wanted the cap would be removed by the company and the gas supplied. In consequence of what had been noticed by the neighbors, the continual burning of gas, day and night, in this cellar, the company's manager, Mr. Gully, had his suspicions aroused, and on the 13th of July last he went and inspected the premises. He then found that there was no connection between the cellar and hotel gas, and on the 19th went in company with others, who were stationed at different points. After some delay he saw Mr. Sanderson, and asked to see the meter, and while absent from the cellar the cellarman of the defendant was seen with a coach-wrench to go into the cellar and apply it to the company's pipe. An India-rubber tube had been connected to the gas-pipe before it got to the meter, and five fish-tail burners were continually burning. The cellar was searched, and on the floor was found, covered with dirt and cobwebs, the cap which had been removed, and it evidently had been there some time, as the tubing had been supplied four years and a half ago for horticultural purposes. It was charged that from that time he had burned the gas and never paid for it. Taking the average at 120,000 a year, he had burned 600,000 feet, worth about £100. Mr. Arnold granted a remand, and took bail in £200 for his reappearance."

THE FIRST OVERLAND TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: The construction of the first overland telegraph in China has been attended with considerable difficulties. It was when the Formosan affair became threatening that the Viceroy of Fuhkien made arrangements with the Great Northern Telegraph Company for the construction of a line from Amoy to his Yamun at Fuhchow. But no sooner was the first portion completed than the natives discovered that the erection of the poles interfered with the benign influences of the Fung-shin of the district. They therefore turned out "in their thousands" and uprooted the poles. Upon this the company appealed to the native authorities for protection, and ultimately the matter was referred to Prince Kung and the foreign Ministers at Peking. The result of this diplomatic interference has been that a new contract has been made with the Great Northern Telegraph Company, under the terms of which the Viceroy agrees to pay the company $154,500, or upward of £30,000, for the construction of the line between Amoy and Fuhchow, a distance of about 160 miles, and a further annual sum of $30,000 for its maintenance. We imagine that the company can have nothing to complain of in these terms. The Mandarins further bind themselves to give full protection to the company's staff and material, and to be responsible for any theft that may be committed on the property of the company, or for any delay that may be occasioned by unlawful interference on the part of the natives. The company, on their part, agree to make and to keep in repair the line, and to instruct Chinese pupils appointed by the Government in the art of telegraphy.

CONVICTS IN GEORGIA.

Col. John T. Brown, keeper of the Penitentiary of Georgia, has supplied the Atlanta *Herald* with the following information: The whole number of convicts is about 800; one-tenth of these only are white. The ratio is one of decrease in the number of white convicts, and an increase of colored. Of the 800 there are thirty women, one of whom is a white woman, convicted of murder. The rates of mortality for this year are about the same as last. Last year there were forty deaths out of 700 reported for the whole year. For the seven months of the present year there have been thirty deaths out of 800. The health of the various gangs, through the State, has improved considerably of late. Those at work on farms are the healthiest, but the percentage of escapes is greater. The number of escapes so far is twenty-five; one-third less than last year. Greater efficiency in capturing those who make their escape is apparent. A heavy increase is anticipated the coming Fall. Courts will soon be in session, and jails are full all over the State. In the month of July, this year, there were nineteen brought in, against two in 1873, and four in 1874, for the same month. There are many young negroes brought in; some as young as ten years, and a number fourteen and fifteen years old.

TRAMPS IN MAINE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Augusta, Me., last week, gave the following: "Our State is beginning to be overrun with tramps. The presence of these vagabonds is striking terror, for everywhere they go they are sure to commit depredations of some kind. In some instances their crimes have been of a more serious character than that of stealing money or watches, their favorite booty. Quite a number of citizens who never were known to keep firearms in their houses are supplying themselves with weapons for protection against these lawless itinerants. We met a gentleman on the train the other day, a man of an exceedingly amiable disposition, who never pulled a trigger in his life. He displayed a seven-shooter, and, in a resolute voice, remarked, 'This is for tramps, if they come to my house.' The tramp question is exciting an unusual share of attention, and as the vagabonds become more insolent in their demands for food, and their thieving grows more general, our local authorities are beginning to take the matter in hand as they should. In this city more than half of the inmates of the jail of late are tramps who are given quarters for the night."

A MAYOR'S FREAK.

The Louisville *Commercial* has this queer paragraph: "There seems to be some little stir in legal circles in Jeffersonville, Ind., over the decision of Mayor Warder, that an offender cannot be tried under the State and city law for the same offense. The Supreme Court of the State has decided that a man who commits an assault upon another in a city may be tried before a Magistrate and fined, and also by the City Court under the disorderly ordinance, and fined by the City Judge. Mayor Warder disagrees with the Supreme Court, and when an offender is brought before him on a State warrant and under a city warrant, he will try him under the former and dismiss as to the latter. When he tries a case as ex officio Justice of the Peace the Mayor is entitled to a $2 fee in each case, but when he tries a city case he receives no fee. The City Attorney is the man that is now expected to get up and howl, as the dismissal of the city cases cuts him out of his fees."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MUNICIPAL POWERS—RIGHTS OF CONQUEST —MILITARY OCCUPATION.

No. 5, (October Term, 1874.)—*The City of New-Orleans, appellant, vs. The New-York Mail Steam-ship Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the District of Louisiana.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

The questions presented for our determination are questions of law. The facts are undisputed. On the 1st of May, 1862, the Army of the United States captured the City of New-Orleans. It was held by military occupation until the 18th of March, 1866, when its government was handed over to the proper city authorities. The condition of things which subsisted before the rebellion was then restored. During the military occupation it was governed by a Mayor, a Board of Finance, and a Board of Street Landings, appointed by the commanding General of the department. On the 8th of June, 1865, Hugh Kennedy was then appointed Mayor. On the 8th of July, 1865, as such Mayor, pursuant to a resolution signed by the Chairman of the Board of Finance and by the Chairman of the Board of Street Landings, both boards having been appointed in the same manner as himself, Kennedy executed to the appellees a lease of certain water-front property therein described. The lease contained, among other things, the following stipulations: The city granted to the company the right to inclose and occupy for their exclusive use the demised premises for the term of ten years. The company were at their own expense to build a new wharf in front of the landing, as designated, with new bulkheads to retain the levee earth-works throughout the whole extent of the front assigned to them, they furnishing the requisite labor and materials to keep the structure in complete order and repair until the termination of the lease, and then to deliver it to the City authorities in that condition, natural wear and tear only excepted. The company were to have the right, at their own cost, to construct buildings and sheds within the inclosed space as should be required for the transaction of their shipping and freight business. The wharves were to be completed within a year from the date of the lease, of new materials, in a workmanlike manner, and to be protected by a line of heavy fender-piles in front of sufficient size and strength to enable the largest of the company's ships to land and load at the wharf without damage. All the improvements, consisting of wharves, bulkheads, fender-piles, sheds, buildings, and inclosures were to be kept in good repair by the company until the expiration of the lease. The lease was not to be transferred without the city's consent, and in case of default by the company to fulfill their engagements, the city had the right to amend it. At the expiration of the lease, all the improvements made by the company were to become the property of the city. The company agreed to pay an annual rent of $8,000, in monthly instalments, for which they gave their promissory notes. The company expended more than $65,000 in making the improvements specified in the lease, and duly paid their notes as they matured down to the 11th of April, 1866, including the one then due. On the 18th of that month the City Surveyor, aided by a number of laborers, acting under an order of the city counsel, approved by the Mayor, destroyed the fence or inclosure erected by the company. It had cost them $7,000. The company filed a bill and supplemental bill whereby they prayed for an injunction and damages. The rent notes given by the company then unpaid were delivered over by the military authorities to the proper city authorities, when the government of the city was transfered to the Mayor and Council. Those unpaid when this litigation was begun were held by the city then and for several months afterward. They were tendered to the company by a supplemental answer in this case, and deposited in court, where they remain. The note last paid matured and was paid before the inclosure was destroyed. The city has not tendered back the money so paid, nor has it disclaimed the validity of the payment, nor has it tendered back the amount or any part of it expended by the company in making the improvements, nor made any offer touching the subject. In the process of the litigation Clark, the Mayor, applied to the Third District Court of the city for an injunction to restrain the company from rebuilding the inclosure which had been destroyed, and an injunction was granted accordingly. The company thereupon served a rule upon Clark to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt in taking such action in another tribunal. At the final hearing of the case the city offered in evidence order No. 11 of Major Gen. Canby, commanding that military department. The court refused to receive it and the city excepted. The following facts were agreed upon by the parties: From the execution of the lease to the 18th of April, 1866, the company had been in peacable possession of the demised premises, and had performed all its obligations under the lease. No notice was given by the city of the intended demolition of the inclosure, and it was done early in the morning. Under the charter of 1856, the city had before the war leased portions of its wharves to individuals and companies, and had in one instance farmed out the collection of levee dues upon all the wharves by section. The damages resulting from the destruction of the company's "buildings, &c., and the necessary employment in consequence of this destruction of additional watchmen amounts to $8,000." At the hearing the court decreed that Clark, the Mayor, should pay a fine of $300 for the contempt of the court wherewith he was charged; that the city should be enjoined from interfering with the possession and enjoyment of the lease, and that the company should recover from the city $8,000 for damages, and that the city should pay the costs of the suit. Our remarks will be confined to the several objections to the decree taken by the counsel for the appellant. The fine of $300 imposed upon the Mayor is beyond our jurisdiction. Contempt of court is a specific criminal offense. The imposition of the fine was a judgment in a criminal case. That part of the decree is as distinct from the residue as if it were a judgment upon an indictment for perjury committed in a deposition read at the hearing. (Crosby's case, 3 Wilson, 188; Williamson's case, 2 Casey, 24; ex parte Kearney, 7 Wheat., 41.) This court can take cognizance of a criminal case only upon a certificate of division in opinion. In Crosby's case Mr. Justice Blackstone said: "The sole adjudication for contempt and the punishment thereof belong exclusively, and without interfering, to each respective court." The Circuit Court, having first acquired possession of the original case, was entitled to hold it exclusively until the case was finally disposed of. (Tainter vs. Taylor, 16 Wall., 270; Hagan vs. Lucas, 10 Pet., 1,409; Taylor vs. Carroll, 20 How., 584.) Any relief to which the city was entitled should have been sought there, and that court was competent to give it, either in the original or in an auxiliary case. As to any other court, the matter was ultra vires. (Freeman vs. How, 24 Howard, 450; Buck vs. Colback, 3 Wall., 334.) It was unnecessary, unwarranted in law, and grossly disrespectful to the Circuit Court to invoke the interposition of the State court as to anything within the scope of the litigation already pending in the Federal court. The order of Gen. Canby, No. 11, was issued seven months after the lease was made. The rights it conferred upon the lessees, whatever they were, had then become fully vested. The order did not purport to annul the lease. It prescribed a rule of conduct as to giving such leases in the future, and concluded as follows: "And any alienation, disposition, or grant will be subject to any rights and interests of the General Government which may be involved, and shall not extend beyond the time when the questions relative to those rights and interests may be determined by competent authority." It does not appear that the Government ever took any action touching this lease. The order could not, therefore, in any view affect the rights of the parties. The court did not err in refusing to receive it in evidence. It has been strenuously insisted that the lease was made by Kennedy without authority; was therefore void ab initio, and, if this was not so, that its efficacy, upon the principle of the jus post liminium, wholly ceased when the government of the city was surrendered by the military authorities of the United States to the Mayor and Council elected under the city charter. Although the City of New-Orleans was conquered and taken possession of in a civil war waged on the part of the United States, to put down an insurrection and restore the supremacy of the National Government in the Confederate States, that Government had the same power and rights in territory held by conquest as if the territory had belonged to a foreign country, and had been subjugated in a foreign war. The court having considered the rights of the conqueror, conclude that the appointment of Kennedy as Mayor, and of the Boards of Finance and of Street Landings, was valid, and that they were clothed with proper power, and proceed: It can hardly be doubted that to contract for the portion of the water front of the city during the continuance of the military possession of the United States was within the scope of their authority. But, conceding this to be so, it is insisted that when the military jurisdiction terminated the lease fell with it. We cannot take this view of the subject. The question arises whether the instrument was a fair and reasonable exercise of the authority under which it was made. A large amount of money was to be expended and was expended by the lessees. The lease was liable to be annulled if the expenditures were not made and the work not done within the limited time specified. The war might last many years, or it might at any time cease, and the State and city be restored to their normal condition. The improvements to be made were important to the welfare and prosperity of the city. The company had a right to use them only for a limited time. The company were to keep them in repair during the life of the lease, and at its termination they were all to become the property of the city. In the meantime the rental of $8,000 a year was to be paid. When the military authorities retired, the rent notes unpaid were all handed over to the city. The city took the place of the United States, and succeeded to all their rights under the contract. (The United States vs. McCrea, 8 Law Reports, Equity Cases, 75.) The company became bound to the city in all respects as they had before been bound to the covenantees in the lease. The city thereafter collected one of the notes subsequently due, and it holds the fund, without an offer to return it, while conducting this litigation. It is also to be borne in mind that there has been no offer of adjustment touching the lasting and valuable improvements made by the company, nor is there any complaint that the company have failed in any particular to fulfill their contract. We think the lease was a fair and reasonable exercise of the power vested in the military, the Mayor, and the two boards, and that the injunction awarded to the court below was properly decreed. The *jus post liminium* and the law of nuisance have no application to the case. We do not intend to impugn the general principle that the contracts of the conquerer touching things in conquered territory lose their efficacy when his dominion ceases. We decide the case upon its own peculiar circumstances, which we think are sufficient to take it out of the rule. We might, perhaps, well hold that the city is estopped from denying the validity of the lease by receiving payment of one of the notes, but we prefer to place our judgment upon the ground before stated. The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed. Justices Clifford, Davis, and Bradley did not hear the argument, and did not participate in the decision of this case.

TWEED'S SUITS.

ORDER FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS IN THE SUIT BROUGHT BY THE CITY.

It has already appeared in THE TIMES that in the suit brought in the name of the City against William M. Tweed, Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, made some time since an order directing the plaintiffs to furnish the defendant with a bill of particulars of the items on which the suit was based. The suit was brought against Tweed jointly with Edward Marriner, the complaint charging them with having fraudulently obtained certain money from the City on bills drawn in the name of Marriner, and approved by Tweed as Deputy Street Commissioner or Commissioner of Public Works. The bills referred to are claimed to be in part or wholly fictitious, and the defendants claimed the right to have specifically named those which are claimed to be wholly fictitious and those claimed to be only so in part. Yesterday the order in the case was formally entered in Supreme Court, Chambers. It directs the plaintiff to serve upon the attorneys for the defendant Tweed, within ten days from the service of a copy of the order, a bill of particulars of the plaintiffs' claim setting forth in full and in detail such parts of and items in the bills, accounts, or vouchers mentioned or referred to in the complaint as they claim to have been fictitious, and such as they claim represent supplies, materials, or labor not furnished to the plaintiffs, giving the description, date, and amount thereof, and also a bill of particulars of the plaintiffs' claim setting forth in full and in detail such parts and items in the bills, accounts, or vouchers mentioned or referred to in the complaint as they claim to have been overcharged, or in any other respect false or erroneous, and also setting forth the prices at which it is claimed said items should have been charged. The order concludes as follows:

And it is further ordered that until such bill of particulars shall be served, and until ten days thereafter, all other proceedings on the part of plaintiffs, as against said Tweed, are stayed, and the time for the defendant Tweed to answer or demur, or take any other action to which he may be entitled, is extended until ten days after such bills of particulars shall have been served.

THE APPEALS FROM THE JUDGE'S ORDERS.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Westbrook directed an order to be entered that the appeals taken by Tweed, one from the order of Judge Donohue allowing a bill of particulars, as not being wholly satisfactory, and the other from the order of Judge Barrett, refusing to vacate the order of arrest against him or to reduce his bail, as being wholly unsatisfactory to Tweed, on the General Term calendar of the Supreme Court. It is directed by the same order that argument on the appeals be heard on the 23d inst.

THE LAST ERIE ELECTION.

The application pending during the present term in Supreme Court, Chambers, to set aside the election of Directors of the Erie Railway, held last month, was denied yesterday by Judge Westbrook. The application was made in the name of John Livingston, who claimed that at the election persons had voted for Directors on stock which they did not own or hold proxies for. On behalf of the application Mr. William A. Beach was expected to appear, but when the motion was called a representative from his office asked for an adjournment because of his (Mr. Beach's) absence. Mr. McFarland, on behalf of the Erie Company, opposed any adjournment, claiming that the matter had been virtually dropped, and that there was no serious intention to press the matter. Mr. Beach's representative then asked that the motion be denied with leave to renew. Judge Westbrook said the motion had been set down peremptorily after a previous adjournment in favor of Mr. Beach, and if counsel was not prepared to argue it then he would deny it absolutely. The motion was so denied.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The decree made by Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court, in the suit of Jay Cooke et al. vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, empowering United States Marshal Fiske and United States Commissioner White to sell the road for the benefit of the bondholders, was amended yesterday by Judge Shipman. Under the original decree, the land grants to the company and the land granted and conveyed to it could be sold separate from the road proper; but under the amended decree the land grants can go, as franchises, with the road, and the sale of the lands granted and conveyed to the company can be postponed for the present. The following provision in the original decree in relation to the application of the proceeds of the sale has been stricken out: "To the payment of all sums due for moneys borrowed to pay interest upon the mortgage debt, or to pay for labor and materials, for the repayment of which any former or present officer of the company, or any other person at his or their instance, is security, not to exceed $100,000 in the aggregate, to be paid pro rata."

EMPTYING THE TOMBS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, the following cases were disposed of: William Milbank, for stealing diamond rings and other jewelry, valued at $1,200, from Fanny V. Milbank, of No. 228 West Thirteenth street, was sent to State Prison for three years; Henry Michaels, of No. 252 Avenue A, is jointly indicted with Milbank for receiving the stolen jewelry; Morris Kelly, aged fourteen, who stole $55 10 from Francis Henry Cooper, outside French's Hotel, and Thomas Donovan, aged fifteen, who pleaded guilty to burglary, were each sent to the House of Refuge; John P. Glynn, charged with stealing a watch and chain from the swimming-bath at the foot of West Twentieth street; Thomas Rafferty, charged with stealing a gray horse, valued at $300, the property of Jacob Reiser, of No. 111 Avenue B, and Charles Short, indicted for stealing jewelry worth $81 from Albert Janicke, of No. 248 Bowery, pleaded guilty, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months. John Roddy, charged with stealing hardware valued at $50, from Henry Gucker, of No. 313 East Ninth street, and John Wilson, alias Kelly, and William St. Clair, alias Herman, indicted for an attempted burglary at No. 145 West Eleventh street, pleaded guilty, and were all sent to State Prison for two years. George W. Tyson, an old offender, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months on a plea of assault and battery. John O'Connor, who sneaked into the apartments of Catharine Doyle, at No. 139 West Twenty-fifth street, on July 17, and stole a quantity of clothing, was found guilty, and sentenced by the Recorder to four years in State Prison.

A HEARTLESS ABANDONMENT.

Clara Gephard, a German midwife, residing at No. 102 Avenue B, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with abandonment. From the evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Rollins it appeared that on the night of June 22 Mrs. Gephard was seen by Officer McArthur to deposit a child on a heap of stones, about 250 yards from the entrance to the Foundling Asylum, on Sixty-eighth street, and hurriedly depart. The woman was arrested, and it was discovered that the infant girl was only five days old, and was the offspring of a woman named Elizabeth Hunt, who had been confined in Mrs. Gephard's house. The prisoner denied the intention of abandonment, stating that she was herself a mother, and purposed depositing the child in the Foundling Hospital; but thought she would require some money, and finding her pocket picked went to procure some, intending to return. The jury found the woman guilty, and Recorder Hackett, who said the case was one of the most heartless he had ever passed upon, sentenced her to three years in State Prison.

A FORGER ARRESTED.

John Becker, of No. 145 East Fortieth street, a druggist's "relief" clerk, was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kasmire, at the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of swindling the firm of Henry, Curran & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 8 College place. Becker, a few days ago, forged the signature of William B. Hatch & Co., of No. 521½ Sixth avenue, to an order for drugs on the firm named, and yesterday repeated the fraud by signing the name of F. X. Hart, of No. 1,075 Second avenue, to an order for $36 worth of goods. He sent a boy for the drugs, and while awaiting his return on the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Third avenue, was arrested by Officer Bollman, of the Twenty-first Precinct, on complaint of Michael Murphy, a salesman in the employ of Henry, Curran & Co. A number of other wholesale druggists have been similarly victimized, and Becker is believed to be the forger.

A HORSE WITH A HISTORY.

Thomas Collins, of No. 89 East Broadway, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on the charge of stealing a fifty-dollar check from Joseph Deesch, of No. 50 Division street. Collins claimed that the money belonged to him, as commission for selling a horse for Deesch, and said that he took it as soon as the sale was made, fearing that Deesch would not give it to him. Justice Duffy told Collins that he had no right to snatch the check from Deesch, and that his proper remedy, if Deesch failed to pay him, was a civil suit. Collins then returned the check to Deesch, and was discharged. It turned out on the evidence that the horse in question was balky, and had frequently been sold by Deesch as "sound and kind," and been taken back by him on the buyer agreeing to lose $5 or $10 on his purchase-money.

COURT NOTES.

Mr. David M. Turnure, foreman of the General Sessions Grand Jury, being obliged to leave the City, Recorder Hackett yesterday selected Mr. Ezekiel C. Williams, of No. 233 West Thirteenth street, to act as foreman.

Simon Kander and Adolph Kegler who were charged before Commissioner Shields with having sold cigars improperly stamped at Haverstraw, N. Y., were discharged yesterday, the evidence having failed to substantiate the complaint.

Lewis Kallman was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday to answer a charge of peddling cigars without a license. A general complaint has been made by licensed keepers of cigar stores against unlicensed cigar peddlers, and a raid is to be made on them.

A writ of habeas corpus issued in the case of Teresa Small or Clifton, at the instance of her father, Joseph Clifton, which was to have been heard in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, was adjourned by consent of counsel for one week. The girl is now in a Catholic institution by order of the court, and her father seeks to obtain her custody.

James Duffy, now undergoing a sentence of imprisonment for an attempt to shoot Deputy Controller Earle, was to have been brought up in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, but the hearing was adjourned until Thursday next. It appears that an appeal to the Supreme Court, General Term has been taken in Duffy's case, and the present attempt is to have him liberated on bail pending the decision of the appeal.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Margaret Berg, of No. 118 Seventh street, while walking through East Forty-eighth street, was robbed of a gold chain and locket by two young highwaymen. Yesterday Officer Davis, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested James Dregnan and Charles Koehlers, who reside in the street named. The prisoners were identified by Mrs. Berg, and Justice Kasmire, sitting at the Yorkville Police Court, committed them for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

James Sheridan, a coachman, left his coach to get a drink in a liquor-saloon in the Bowery. While he was gone Mary Black, of No. 71 Mott street, jumped on the driver's seat and four of her companions entered the coach. She then drove off at a rapid gait. She was caught and arrested and arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when it appearing that she was acquainted with Sheridan, and that her action was merely in the nature of a "lark," she was discharged with a reprimand.

Seven unlicensed liquor-dealers were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire at the Yorkville Police Court, and held in $100 bail each for trial at General Sessions. Their names and addresses are as follows: Celestine Gussier, Forty-eighth street and Third avenue; John Reynolds, Fifty-sixth street and Third avenue; William F. Carroll, Fifty-seventh street and Third avenue; Michael Nolan, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue; Martin E. Hanley, Sixty-second street and Third avenue, and Cornelius Farley, Sixty-fourth street and Third avenue.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed et al.—Order as settled.

Moore vs. McAnanny.—Order of reference granted.

In the matter of the last will, &c., of James Foster, Jr., and the petition of Mary E. Whittelsey.—Order granted to revive action.

Hart vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order granted settling findings.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Memorandums for counsel. — Beckman vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Meyer vs. The American Whalebone Manufacturing Company.

Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Westbrook.

Nos.
34½—Collins vs. Buddensiek.
43—Falvey vs. Father Mathew T. A. B. So'y.
48—Soc. for Ref. of J.D. vs. Shook, &c.
50—Sutton vs. Kittridge.
51—Hughes vs. Wakeman, &c.
80—McHenry vs. Hazard.
103—Colton, &c., vs. Simmons.
125—Dusenbury vs. Callaghan.
127—Schelley vs. Diehl, &c.
135—Clark vs. Bradstreet.
147—Van Cott vs. Waddington.
163—Stubben et al. vs. Schroff et al.
168—Coe et al. vs. N. J. Mid. R. R. Co.

Nos.
177—Mierson vs. The Mayor, &c.
184—Palmer vs. Morrison, &c.
185—James vs. Green.
186—Monyea vs. Comstock.
191—Ross vs. Ross, &c.
193—McCulloch, &c., vs. Schulhoff.
196—Morgan vs. Tweed, Jr.
200—Smith vs. Hazlett, &c.
201—Baer vs. Leppert, &c.
207—Black vs. Hazlitt, &c.
208—Jenkins vs. Lyddy, &c.
210—Cochrane vs. Beebe.
211—Levey vs. Dinkelspiel.
212—Carson vs. Muridy, &c.
213—Schillinger vs. Demzars.
214—Hennessy vs. Empire F. Ex. Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Michael Eagan and George Walsh, robbery.
Patrick Whalen, Edward Grady, and Thomas Whelan, robbery.
Charles Edwards, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Brady, John Arnold, and Robert Harris, burglary.
Michael Killian, burglary.
Patrick Punch, Samuel Moorhead, Michael Miller, Robert Muller, burglary.
Michael Tully and John Coffee, burglary.
Charles H. Hill, grand larceny.
William Waring, grand larceny.
John Reynolds, grand larceny.
William Good, grand larceny.
John Norman, grand larceny.
Michael Cohen and Abram Schwarzwald, grand larceny.
Caroline Bauer, grand larceny.
Karl Herman, grand larceny.
Herbut N. Lathrop, grand larceny.
Frank Reinarth, grand larceny.
Charles Werner, grand larceny.
John McCarthy, grand larceny.
John McCarthy and Andrew Miller, forgery.
John Greer, receiving stolen goods.
George Parkins, disorderly house.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 10—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 107¾. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞; do. preferred, 25.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅛. Checks on Paris, 25f. 22c. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £300,000.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; for the account, 94⅜. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, 107½; 1867s, 108¼. Erie Railway Shares, 13; do. preferred, 26. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 66f. 40c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7¼d.; Middling Orleans, 7½d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—Corn, 34s. 9d.@35s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 21,000 quarters, of which 16,000 quarters were American.

1 P. M.—Cotton, to arrive, is dull, and buyers are bidding at yesterday's extreme decline.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is strong; Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s. for average California White; 12s.@12s. 6d. for Club do.; 10s. 9d.@11s. 3d. for Red Western Spring; Corn, 35s.@35s. 6d. for Mixed Western. Provisions—Bacon, 54s. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles; 54s. 6d. for Short Clear Middles.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d. Of the sales to-day 5,800 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable October and November, at 7¼d; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, at 7⅜d.

5:30 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and firm.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 24s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 10—5 P. M.—Sugar on the spot, 24s. 6d.; to arrive, 24s. 3d. Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 24½f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Aug. 9.—Spanish Gold, 230@231. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 113@114 premium; Short Sight, do., 116@118 premium; 60 days, gold, 137@138 premium; Short Sight, do., 143@144 premium; on London, 170@172 premium; on Paris, 138@140 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15½@16 reals ⅌ arroba.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Spanish Gold, 239@240; Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 120@122 premium; Short Sight do., 123@125 premium; 60 days gold, 144@145 premium; Short Sight do., 147@148 premium; on London, 175@178 premium; on Paris, 145@147 premium; Sugar quiet; No. 12 Dutch Standard in gold, 6¼@6½ reals ⅌ arroba.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 13¾c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 62 bales; exports, coastwise, 85 bales; stock, 1,865 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 13¾c.; others irregular; net receipts, 4 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 478 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 13⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 12c.; net receipts, 17 bales; gross, 21 bales; exports, coastwise, 6 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 17,952 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13¾c., Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 4 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,795 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14⅜c.; net receipts, 12 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 705 bales.

THE PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—Wool steady; fine and medium Combing in fair demand. Sales Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46c.@48c.; medium, 49c.@51c.; coarse, 43c.@45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 43c.@45c.; medium, 49c.@50c.; coarse, 43c.@45c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 60c.@62c.; fine, unwashed, 30c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 35c.@37c. Tub-washed, 49c.@52½c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 25c.@26c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and Super Pulled, 38c.@40c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; do., coarse, 24c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 18c.@35c.; do., coarse, 15c.@25c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 West. Union.....	81⅞
100 do..........	81¾
100 do......b3.	81¾
300 do......s3.	81⅝
200 do..........	81¾
100 Pacific Mail....c.	38⅞
100 do..........	38⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud...	104⅜
20 do..........	104
200 A. & P. Tel.......	18¾
100 Lake Shore...s3.	60⅜
100 do..........	60½
100 do.......c.	60½

200 North-western.c.	41⅞
600 do..........	41⅞
200 do......s3.	41⅞
100 Union Pacific....	71⅞
800 St. Paul Pref.....	60
200 Han. & St. Jo....	23
100 do..........	22⅝
200 do......b3.	22¾
100 Ohio & Miss......	19½
300 do......b3.	19⅝
100 do..........	19⅝
400 St.L., K.C. & N.Pf.	26½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C...........	121¾
5,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '64...... 12.	116½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....b. c.	116¾
$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.......	119¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........	120⅝
100,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......b. c.	116

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ches. & O. 1st, coup. on......	40
15,000 N. J Cen. 1st, c.	107
6,000 C. & N.W. con.	96¾
11,000 C. & N.W con. coup. G. bds...	88
20,000 do..........	88⅛
55,000 do..........	88¼
10,000 do.....s30.	88
2,000 do......b.c.	88⅛
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st..	101⅞
3,000 do.	102
8,000 C.,C.,C.&I. 1st.	106
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st.	80½
1,000 North Mo. 1st.	89⅞
20,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	102
10,000 C. P. L'd G'ts..	96¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d..	72
8,000 Un. Pac. S. F..	96¼
25,000 do..........	96⅛
5,000 P.,F.W.&C. 1st.	112½
2,000 C. & Pitts. 4th.	100
5,000 Al. & T. H. 1st.	108
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st..	82
20 Fourth N. Bank..	101
50 Tradesmen's B'k.	141
110 Del. & H. C...b.c.	120
100 At. & P. Tel. b.c. b3.	19
100 do..........	19
100 West. Un. Tel. b.c.	81¾
300 do..........	81⅝
100 do.......b3.	81⅝
400 do.......s3.	81½
400 do..........	81½
300 do.......c.	81⅝
100 do..........	81⅝
100 do.......b3.	81⅝
300 do..........	81½

200 L.S.& M.S. b.c. s3.	60⅜
200 Pacific Mail..b. c.	38⅞
100 do.....s10.	38⅞
66 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.	104½
200 do..........	104¼
100 Erie Railway. b.c.	14½
500 do.....s60.	14¼
500 do..........	14⅝
100 Michigan Cen....	63
100 do..b. c. b3.	63
100 Un. Pacific...b. c.	72
300 do..........	72¼
200 Chic. & N. W. b.c.	41⅞
100 do..........	41¾
100 C.&N.W.Pf. b.c. s3.	55
50 do..........	54¾
100 do..........	55
600 Chic. & R. I..b. c.	105¾
25 do..........	106
100 C.,M. & St.P..b.c.	36½
20 Del., Lack. & W..	120
300 Dub. & S. C..b. c.	62
27 Morris & Es..b.c.	103
800 St. L., K. C. & N. Pref.........b. c.	26½
33 do..........	26
200 H. & St. Jo...b. c.	22⅞
100 do..........	22¾
20 Chic. & Al...b. c.	104
100 Pac. R. of Mo..b.c.	46
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c.	19½
100 do.......b3.	19½
100 do..........	19⅜
100 do.......s3.	19⅛
100 do..........	19¼
200 do..........	19⅛
100 C., C. & I. C...b.c.	4½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$2,000 S. Pac. Bds. Mo.	76
5,000 N. W. 1st.....	101¾
2,000 North W. Con. coup. G. bds..	88¾
2,000 do..........	88⅛
5,000 do..........	88
15 Mer. Ex. Bank...	102½
20 Bank of America.	153

600 Western Union...	81½
100 Erie Railway.....	14⅞
200 do..........	15
300 do..........	14¾
500 Toledo & Wab....	6½
10 do..........	7
400 Kansas Pacific...	10

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65..........	119⅜
$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, n..........	119¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, old..	51
1,000 C.P. 1st, S.J.B.	91¼
5,000 C. P. Land G..	96¾
31,000 C.&N.W.c.c.G.b	88¼
2,000 N. Mo. 1st.....	89½
15,000 do..........	90
3,000 Mil. & St.P. 8s, 1st, LaC. Div..	93½
3,000 Erie 3d.....	99½
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	90
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st C..	116¾
1,000 O. & Miss. 2d.	73
4,000 Mich. So. 2d.	102⅜
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.	103
12,000 C.,C.,C.&I. 1st.	105½
15 Del. & H.C.C...b c.	120
400 West. Union. b.c.c.	81½
100 do......s3.	81½
200 do......b3.	81½
10 U. S. Ex........b.c.	43½
100 N.Y.C.&Hud.R. b.c.	104¼

200 Pac. Mail..b.c.s3.	38⅞
100 do........c.	38⅞
200 do.......s5.	38¾
100 do......s10.	38¾
600 Erie Railway. b.c.	14¾
200 do..........	14⅝
100 C.,M. & St. P..b.c.	36⅝
100 L.S&Mich.So..b.c.	60⅜
200 do..........	60¼
100 Union Pacific. b.c.	71¾
800 do..........	71½
300 do......s3.	71½
100 do......b3.	71½
10 Del., L. & W'n. b.c.	120¼
400 Chi. & N. W...b.c.	41⅝
100 do......s3.	41½
10 Chi. & R. I.....b c	106
100 do......b3.	105¾
10 Morris & Es...b.c	102½
100 St. L., K.C.&N. b.c.c	5⅛

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old..	51
10,000 N.W.Con.c.G.B	88¼
1,000 Morris&E.Con.	100½
200 Pacific Mail......	38¾
100 do..........	38⅞
1300 Western Union.	81⅝
300 do..........	81⅝
400 do......b3.	81½
100 Erie Railway.....	14⅝

80 Panama..........	130
100 Lake Shore...b3.	60¼
200 do..........	60¼
100 Union Pacific.....	71⅞
100 do..........	71¾
500 St Paul..........	36¼
400 Tol. & Wab....s3.	6½
200 Ohio & Miss......	19¼

TUESDAY, Aug. 10—P. M.

Dullness continued to reign supreme on the Stock Exchange, the transactions to-day being less than even those of yesterday, aggregating only 22,721 shares. Of these, 5,000 were in Western Union, 2,600 in Erie, 2,000 in Union Pacific, 1,600 in North-western, 1,400 in Pacific Mail, and 1,400 in Ohios. Despite the prevailing dullness prices were well maintained and the fluctuations confined within a narrow range. The firmness of the market is doubtless owing in a degree to disinclination on the part of the smaller operators to commit themselves on the "bull" or "bear" side in the absence of the more prominent speculators. The impression also generally prevails on the street that the Fall will witness a revival in trade and business throughout the country, and this of course has a great influence in helping to keep prices steady. Western Union declined from 81⅞ to 81⅜, and closed at 81½. Erie advanced ½ ⅌ cent. to 15, and reacted to 14⅝. Union Pacific rose from 71⅞ to 72¼, reacted to 71½, and closed at 71¾. North-western declined from 41⅞ to 41½, St. Paul from 36½ to 36¼, Hannibal and St. Joseph from 23 to 22¾, Ohios from 19½ to 19¼, and Lake Shore from 68⅜ to 68¼. The other changes were unimportant.

Money continues easy at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. for call loans. Discounts remain unchanged. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption at Washington to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices report an easier but not quotably lower market for consols at London, and American securities dull and unchanged. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 ⅌ cent., or ½ ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The Bank gained £300,000 bullion on balance to-day. Late in the afternoon it was reported that rumors of large failures in the metal trade were current in London.

The Sterling Exchange market was very firm at $4 87@$4 87¼ for bankers' long, and $4 90 for demand bills. Bills of all kinds are scarce, and some gold will go out to-morrow, $350,000 having been engaged this afternoon. Gold was firmer, and ranged from 113⅝ to 114, closing at the higher figure. The strength of exchange and the engagements of gold for to-morrow's steamer had a tendency to stiffen the premium at the close of the day. The borrowing rates for cash gold were 1, 1½, 2, and 3 ⅌ cent. for use.

Government bonds were quiet and firm. In railway mortgages an active business was transacted in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds at 88@88⅜, and the sales reached about $140,000, with nearly half the purchases intended for shipment to Europe. The Pacific issues were firm, Union Pacific firsts at 101⅞@102 and sinking funds at 96½@96¼. Centrals sold at 102 for firsts, 96¾ for land grants, and 91¼ for San Joaquin Branch. Chesapeake and Ohio brought 140, New-Jersey Central firsts consolidated, 107; North-western firsts, 101¾; C., C., C. and I. firsts, 106, and Southern Pacifics of Missouri, 76. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago sold as high as 112½, New-York Central firsts at 116¾, and Michigan Central 7s at 103. State bonds were dull.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $5,214,657, against $5,351,353 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $5,276,814 in 1873. The total exports of produce from this port since Jan. 1 amount to $154,166,974, against $181,114,373 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $174,268,934 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1875.

Gold receipts..........	$494,750 99
Gold payments..........	219,467 94
Gold balance..........	37,384,717 93
Currency receipts..........	891,736 04
Currency payments..........	685,183 75
Currency balance..........	60,239,705 91
Customs..........	488,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold..........	113⅝	114
United States 5s, 1881, coup..........	116⅝	116¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862..........	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867..........	120⅝	120⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 87@$4 87¼	$4 87@$4 87¼
New-York Central..........	104⅜	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island..........	105¾	105¾
Pacific Mail..........	39	38⅞
St. Paul Common..........	36⅝	36¼
St. Paul Preferred..........	59¾	60
Western Union..........	81⅞	81½
Union Pacific..........	72¼	71¾
Lake Shore..........	60⅜	60¼
Toledo and Wabash..........	6¼	6½
North-western Common..........	41⅞	41½
North-western Preferred..........	55	54¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western..........	120	120
New-Jersey Central..........	109⅝	109⅝
Panama..........	130	130
Erie..........	14½	14
Ohio and Mississippi..........	19⅜	19⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central..........	4½	4¼
Harlem..........	134	134¼

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central..........	104⅜	104¼	466
Erie..........	15	14½	2,600
Lake Shore..........	60½	60¼	1,100
Wabash..........	6½	6½	900
North-western..........	41⅞	41½	1,600
North-western Preferred.....	55	55	250
Rock Island..........	105¾	105¾	725
Milwaukee and St. Paul..........	36⅝	36¼	700
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref.	60	60	800
Michigan Central..........	63	63	280
Union Pacific..........	72¼	71½	2,000
C., C. and Indiana Central....	4½	4½	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph....	23	22⅝	700
Ohio and Mississippi..........	19⅝	19⅛	1,400
Missouri Pacific..........	46	45¾	100
Western Union..........	81⅞	81⅜	5,000
Atlantic and Pacific Tel......	19	18¾	400
Pacific Mail..........	38⅞	38⅞	1,400
St. Louis, Kan. City and N...	5⅛	5⅛	100
St. L., Kan. City and N. Pf...	26½	26½	1,200
Dubuque and Sioux City.....	62	62	300
Kansas Pacific..........	10	10	600
Total sales..........			22,721

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s..	122¼	122¾	5-20s, 1867, r..	120½	120¾
6s, 1881, r....	120⅝	120⅞	5-20s, 1867, c..	120½	120¾
6s, 1881, c....	121⅝	121⅞	5-20s, 1868, r..	121	122
5-20s, 1864, r..	116½	116¾	5-20s, 1868, c..	121	122
5-20s, 1864, c..	116½	116¾	10-40s, r........	114¾	115
5-20s, 1865, r..	119⅛	119½	10-40s, c........	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, c..	119⅜	119⅝	5s, 1881, r......	116	116¼
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	119⅛	119¼	5s, 1881, c......	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1865, n.c.	119⅛	119⅜			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $56,000 for interest, and $31,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared..........	$12,620,000
Gold balances..........	927,000
Currency balances..........	1,187,513

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges..........	$48,690,763
Currency balances..........	2,516,103
Gold exchanges..........	3,529,698
Gold balances..........	561,691

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded....	33¼	N. Y. reg. B'ty L'n..	105½
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.i.	16	N.Y. coup. B'ty L'n...	105½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R..	16	N.Y. 6s Gold L'n 1891.	115
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	16	N.C.N.C.R.c.offJ.&J.	38
Ark. 7s, M.,O.& R.R.	16	N.C.N.C.R.coffA&O.	38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R.	16	N.C. Fund'g Act 1866.	10
California 7s........	113	N.C. Fund'g Act 1868.	10
Connecticut 6s.......	104	N.C. new bonds J.&J.	10
Ga. 7s. Gold Bonds...	99¼	N.C. new bonds A.&O.	10
Indiana 5s...........	101	N.C. Spl. Tax class 3.	4
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77...	101	Ohio 6s, 1875........	101
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79...	101	Ohio 6s, 1881........	105
Ill. 6s, War Loan....	101	Ohio 6s, 1886........	107
Kentucky 6s.........	102	Rhode Island 6s.....	103
Michigan 6s, '78-79..	102	South Carolina 6s...	27
Michigan 6s, '83.....	104	S. C. 6s J. & J.......	27
Michigan 7s, '90.....	106¼	S. C. 6s A. & O.......	27
Mo. 6s, due in '75....	100½	S. C. non-f. bs.......	6
Mo. 6s, due in '76....	100½	Tennessee 6s old.....	50¾
Mo. 6s, due in '77....	100½	Tennessee 6s new bs.	50
Mo. 6s, due in '78....	100½	Tenn. 6s new ser.....	50½
Mo. 6s, due in '79....	100½	Texas 10s, 1876......	103
Mo. 6s, due in '80....	100½	Virginia 6s, old......	38
Fund. Bs., due '94-5.	101	Virginia 6s, n.b. 1866..	38
L. Bs. due '81 to '91, i.	101½	Virginia 6s, n.b., 1867.	38
Asy. or Un'y due '92.	101	Virginia 6s, c. bs....	65
Han. & St.Jo., due '75.	100½	Virginia 6s, ex mat.c.	58½
Han. & St.Jo., due '76.	100½	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser.	46
Han. & St.Jo., due '86.	100½	Virginia 6s, def. bs..	8½
Han. & St.Jo., due '87.	100¾	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924.	66

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..	109½	Lake Shore D. B.....	101⅜
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..	106½	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.	101½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bds...	100	Lake Shore C. C. 2d.	97
Bos., H. & Erie 1st..	24⅜	Lake Shore C. R. 2d.	93
B., C.R.&M. 1st 7s, g.	31	Marietta & Cin. 1st.	104½
C. & Ohio 6s, ex c....	33	Mich. Cen. C. 7s. 1902.	103
Chicago & Alton 1st.	110	Mich.C. 1st, 8s, '82 S.F.	115
Chic. & Alt. Income.	102	Mich. Cen. Eq. bds.	101½
Joliet & Chicago 1st.	107	N. J. South. 1st, 7s..	28
St. L., J. & C. 1st....	102¼	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	102
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st.	115	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....	102¼
Chic., R. I. & Pac....	108½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E..	100¼
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..	100¼
Cen. R. of N J. 1st, con.	106¾	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	100¾
C.R. of N.J. con. conv.	109	N.Y.C.& H. 1st, coup.	116½
Am. D. & Imp. bds.	99	Hud. R. 7s. 2d. '85...	108
M.&S.P. 2d 7 3-10 P.D.	90½	Harlem 1st, 7s. coup.	111½
M.&St.P. 1st 7s, G R D.	87	Harlem 1st, 7s, reg..	111½
M. & S. P. 1st, LaC.D.	93	North Missouri 1st..	89½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d....	82½	Ohio & M. 2d Consol.	72
C. & N. W. S. F	103	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..	101¾
C. & N. W. Int. bds.	100	Cen. Pac. San. J. B...	91
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	96¾	Cen. Pac. S. Aid bds.	107½
C. & N. W. Ext. bds.	90⅛	Cen. P.L. Grant bds.	96½
C.& N. W. C. G. bds.	88⅛	Western Pac. Bds...	93½
Iowa Midland 1st, 8s.	78	Union Pac. 1st......	102⅛
Peninsula 1st Conv..	97¼	U. Pac. Land Gts 7s.	99¾
Chicago & Mil. 1st...	97	U. Pac. Sinking Fd..	95⅞
Win. & St.Peters 1st.	65	Pacific of Mo. 1st...	91¾
Win. & St.Peters 2d.	50	Pacific 7s, g'd by Mo.	100
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	111	Pitts.Ft.W. & C. 1st.	112
Morris & Essex 1st..	113⅝	Pitts.Ft. W. & C. 2d.	105⅝
Morris & Essex 2d..	107	C. & P. Con. S. F....	105¼
Morris & Essex Con.	100¼	C. & P. 4th S. F.....	100
Mor. & Ess. 7s of '71.	106½	Col. Chic. & I. 1st...	48
Erie 1st Extended....	101	Col. Chic. & I. 2d....	17
Erie 3d 7s, '83........	99	R. W.&Og. Con. 1st.	91¼
Erie 4th 7s, '80.......	98	St. L. & I. M. 1st....	89¼
Long Dock Bonds....	102	St. L. & I. M. 2d.....	49
Han. & St.J. 8s, Conv.	83½	B. & S I. 1st 8s......	94
D. & Sioux City 1st..	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E.D.	69
D. & S. City 2d div..	100	Tol., Peo. & W., W.D.	63
Ind., B. & W. 1st....	28	Tol. & W. 1st ex....	82
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d...	102½	Tol.&W. 1st St. L. Div.	57
M.So.N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌ c.	108	Tol. & W. 2d..........	50
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...	104	Gt. Western 1st, '88.	82
Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.	103½	Gt. Western 2d, '93.	50
C., P. & Ash. old bds.	101¾	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90....	52
Det., Mon.& Tol. bds.	109⅛	I. & S. I. 1st........	40
Buffalo & State L. 7s.	101	L., Bl'n & Miss. 1st..	60
Kala. & W. Pig. 1st.	83½		

And the following for City Bank shares:

America..........	150	Mercantile..........	108½
Butchers & Drovers.	131	Merchants'..........	121
City..........	300	Metropolitan..........	133½
Commerce..........	122¼	Nassau..........	105
Continental..........	98	Ninth National..........	80
Corn Exchange..........	134	North America..........	101
First National..........	200	Park..........	145
Fourth National...	100½	Phenix..........	98½
Fulton..........	160	Republic..........	90½
Importers & Traders'.	195	State of New-York..	111
Manhattan..........	150¼	Tradesmen's..........	140
Mechanics'..........	142	Union..........	140
Mech'cs & Traders'..	140		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..........	103½	104
City 6s, new..........	107	107½
Pennsylvania Railroad..........	50⅜	50½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad...	55½	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad..........	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred..........	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad..........	20¾	20⅞
Northern Central Railroad..........	39¼	..
Lehigh Navigation..........	51⅛	51¼
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan..........	..	101¾

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,941 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,629 head, or 567 cars, of which 355 cars were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 337 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 170 cars more and 404 cars for the same week last year; the market for the week thus far has dragged; the attendance of buyers of all classes being fair, and the quality of offerings generally poor, there being a great excess of common and half-fat stock, and in slow demand. There were a few lots of good cattle offering, all finding ready sale; the prices rule fully ⅛c.@¼c. off on all classes of good quality stock, and ¼c.@½c. off on common and poor-flesh stock; 1,000 head were disposed of for the week thus far. Sales of Ohio steers averaging 1,122, 1,240, and 1,400 lb, at $5 75@$6 40@$7 10; Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,104 to 1,290 lb, at $5 50@$6 40; Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,004 to 1,296 lb., at $5 70@$5 87½; Indiana Steers, ranging from 990 to 1,396, at $5 40@$6 65. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,400 head, against 6,300 head for the same time last week, and 11,000 head for the same week last year; the market for the week thus far has been dull and slow; the prices to-day were full ¼c. off of last week's quotations and 10c.@12½c. less than those realized for yesterday's sales; the run in quality is comparatively poor, the majority of the receipts not being the quality wanted. But few Lambs were in the market to-day; 2,000 head only were disposed of for the week thus far; sales of Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 81 to 88 lb., at $4 50@$5 30; Wisconsin Clipped, averaging 84 lb., at $5 12½; Michigan Clipped, ranging from 79 to 88 lb., at $5@$5 25; Indiana Clipped, ranging from 85 to 93 lb., at $4 45@$5 50; 10 cars remain in the yards unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,200 head, against 7,550 head for the same time last week, and 6,600 head for the corresponding week last year. The market for the week thus far has been moderately active. The prices ruled yesterday at $7 50@$20 for Yorkers, the quality being better than those offered to-day; heavy Hogs, $8 05@$8 30. To-day's prices rule, $7 75@$8 for Yorkers, and $8@$8 25 for heavy Hogs, only two cars of heavy Hogs remain in the yards unsold.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,356 head, which is the largest supply of Cattle at these yards this season; nearly 1,000 head were from Chicago. There was a very fair feeling for Cattle, and on best grades full prices were sustained. Sales—Choice, $11; extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $9@$9 50; second quality, $7 75@$8 50; third quality, $6@$7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,801 head; supply was nearly the same as last week; prices ruled weak, the best flocks of Lambs selling at 6½c.@7c. ⅌ lb.; for sheep the range was from 4c.@5½c.; prices were about ½c. ⅌ lb. off from last week.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market only moderately active at a decline of 25c.@30c. since Monday. Sales—Shipping, $4 50@$6 75; through Texans, $2 @$3 50; Stockers and Butchers, $2 50@$4. Shipments, 2,460 head. Hogs quiet but firm. Receipts, 8,500. Sales, poor to choice light, $7 85@$8 15. Shipments, 2,100. Sheep—Receipts small and prices unchanged.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 10.—Printing Cloths very dull, but firmly held at previous prices. Buyers and sellers are considerably apart in their views, and business is therefore light.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 11, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A BUNCH OF BERRIES—HIS OWN ENEMY—By the Vokes Troupe.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

ROBINSON HALL.—LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 8 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

THE FACTS IN THE BEECHER CASE.

NOW READY.

This day is published a revised edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. In this edition the quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row, and No. 1,257 Broadway; or of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square.

Price 25 cents.

We have reason to believe that the Republican Convention of this State will be called at an earlier period than usual this year. It will be a good plan to let the people know, with as little delay as possible, who are the candidates and what are the principles we are prepared to stand by this year. True, the chief officers of the State Government are not to be elected; but it is important that the principles of the party should be victorious, even though the men associated with them are not to fill the commanding posts. An early convention, a manly platform, and good candidates—with these we can make a triumphant fight. But please do not toady too much to the absurd "Liberal" faction—you will get nothing by it, and lose a great deal. What harm did it do us in 1872, when it was in its full strength, with HORACE GREELEY at its head? What good can it do us now?

It cannot be said that the Administration has found MURTAGH a cheap "organist." Even with the aid of Gen. BABCOCK (lent, of course, from purely disinterested motives) it does not seem very easy to keep this worthy man in good order. The offices of his organ he managed to get built at somebody else's expense, and since then he has been kept mainly at the public crib—and still "he is not happy." He has received recently $50,000 for an advertisement, and now demands $50,000 more. As Mr. DENNISON objects to paying this black-mail, MURTAGH has been to Long Branch to see the President, and one account states that the President declared he should be paid—but this we find it difficult to believe. MURTAGH has undoubtedly been on very curious terms of intimacy with somebody in or around the White House, and has made a handsome fortune by it; but we do not think it at all likely that the President will assist him to carry out another swindle at the expense of the tax-payers of the District of Columbia. But it is very evident that the Administration will find out that MURTAGH is one of those "burrs" which are very hard to shake off when once they stick.

Every now and then the story of the Nathan murder is revived by some criminal or other, who professes his willingness to "tell all about it" if he is only set free from prison. The man who has traded most on this kind of business is the notorious jail-bird, "Billy" FORRESTER. There can be as little doubt as there is of anything not yet actually proved that this miscreant FORRESTER was himself the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. The late Superintendent JOURDAN was fully convinced of that, and since JOURDAN's death, FORRESTER has not hesitated to accuse *him* of complicity in the crime. He has now gone a step further, and made the same charge against other "Police and City officials." His present motive for doing all this is to secure a pardon from the Governor of Illinois, under the pretense that he will then come to New-York, and disclose Mr. NATHAN's murderer. How anybody can believe a single word of the tissue of lies woven by this hardened and utterly hopeless criminal we are unable to understand. A viler wretch does not live on the face of the earth to-day, and yet, when he has hatched some new slander against honorable men, he has only to send word to a newspaper reporter and get it all carefully spread out before the people. Had he met the fate which he has richly deserved he would have expiated his innumerable crimes on the scaffold long ago. As it is, we hope that Gov. BEVERIDGE will take care not to let him escape under any plea whatever. Time may yet bring home to him the murder which there is every reason to believe he committed in this City.

In another column will be found some interesting details in regard to the progress of the Exhibition buildings at Philadelphia. It will be observed that the eastern and western sections of the main building, covering 1,416 out of the entire 1,880 feet occupied by that structure, have been erected. The central gap of 464 feet will be rapidly filled in, and no apprehensions need be entertained about the ability of the contractors to finish the main building within the required time. Machinery Hall is sufficiently advanced to admit of the laying of the foundations for the 1,400-horse-power engine which is to furnish the motive power for this portion of the Exhibition. Horticultural Hall is well advanced, and the materials for Agricultural Hall are in readiness to be put together, as contracted for, by the close of the year. The only important building which is likely to be behind time is the art gallery, which is to be known as Memorial Hall. The delays in that structure have been due to frequent changes of plan. On the whole, it only needs a little more alacrity in subscribing money, on the part of the country at large, to render the prospects of the Exhibition in the highest degree encouraging.

The calm afterthought about the effects of the floods in the West corresponds pretty closely to the conclusion reached about those in England. While the rain has done undoubted damage to the standing crops, its destructive character is not nearly so serious as was at first apprehended. There have, moreover, been numerous compensations in the shape of rich pastures and the promise of a superabundant yield of the products of the dairy. All descriptions of root crops have profited from the rain, and beef ought to be of high quality, besides being cheap and plentiful, this year. Curiously enough, there are sections of the cotton belt where the cotton and corn crops are said to have been ruined for want of rain. A thorough examination of the meteorological phenomena of the Summer ought to yield results both curious and interesting.

A new reservoir on the middle branch of the Croton River will be found described in a letter which we publish to-day. It will be observed that the work is expected to cost $750,000, and that the contractors are BELDEN, DENISON & CO. There is but a slender prospect, therefore, that the estimated cost will represent the actual cost of the work, and past experience will hardly lead New-York householders to expect any obvious advantage from the completion of a new reservoir. It would be a public service for some competent investigator to go into the whole question of our water supply, and show how preposterous a series of blunders and how gross a waste of public money have attended its so-called "improvement."

COMBINATION OR COMPETITION.

The argument of the President of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, before a legislative committee of the State of Pennsylvania was published by us on the 6th inst. It was a long document, covering in all some twenty closely-printed columns; and we hardly suppose that many of our readers not directly interested in the coal or coal-transportation business read the whole of it. Yet those who did were undoubtedly pleasantly disappointed; for instead of the rather dry and formal paper which might have been expected, they found a clear, connected, and vigorous statement of facts and arguments relating to one of the most important and most interesting industrial and financial enterprises in this or in any other country. And in this statement the general reader, whatever may have been his conclusion as to the merits of the question before the committee, must have found much that threw light on the broader question of the tendency of capital employed in large fields in this country to consolidate, and of the corresponding tendency of unlimited and active competition to gradually diminish and perhaps to ultimately disappear.

Most of our readers are aware that all the anthracite coal of the country, except in a few poor and limited fields, is found within the State of Pennsylvania. This coal, absolutely essential, in the present state of invention, to a number of very extensive industries, is distributed through three general fields, known as the First, which is the most southern, the Second, and the Third, the latter being the most northern. The former of these is commonly termed the Schuylkill region, and it is in that that the operations of the Reading Railroad and the Reading Coal and Iron Company have taken place.

Up to within a few years the coal mines in all these regions were worked in part by mining companies, which were also transportation companies; in part by companies that confined themselves exclusively to mining, and in part by individual owners, or, as they were more usually termed, "operators." The last named two classes were, of course, the most numerous, and until about 1870 they also controlled the largest area of production, and employed the most capital, and in the Schuylkill region proper, they substantially occupied the field. Competition was entirely unrestrained and unregulated. At times the larger companies, especially those which controlled lines of transportation, would come to a temporary arrangement, in which the minor companies and the individual operators would acquiesce or not, according as their interests at the moment seemed to require. At other times the great companies would enter upon a "war" like that which recently raged between two of the great railway companies. The result was, as was inevitable, periods of enormously high prices followed by periods of comparatively low ones. Accompanying this fluctuation of prices was very often a similar variation of wages to the miners, which, however, by no means corresponded to the movement of prices. The two together were a constant source of difficulty, risk, anxiety, and loss to both employers and employed.

Without stopping to describe the steps by which this state of things has been changed, we may say that it is changed absolutely, universally, and, to all appearances, permanently. All the anthracite coal fields are now substantially controlled by several great corporations, which, either by ownership or lease, possess the mines, and which also have transportation lines, either of railway or canal, or both, to tide-water at Philadelphia or New-York. These are: the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railway Company; the Pennsylvania Coal Company; the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which is practically identical with the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. There are, of course, a certain number of mines, some of them of considerable importance, which these companies do not control, but neither in amount of production nor in capital and organization are their owners strong enough to stand for a moment against the companies. Nor is the change that has taken place confined to that in the control and ownership of the mines. The companies which have gradually spread their power over this rich and important district have come to an understanding among themselves, the understanding being binding on all but one of them, and practically acquiesced in by that one. This agreement is that for all coal which goes out of the State of Pennsylvania—either to the Hudson River, or by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, or between the Capes of the Delaware—the prices shall be fixed monthly by a committee. As a matter of fact, these prices are fixed at a low figure early in the season, and are gradually advanced. This is done for several reasons, the main one being that it stimulates the demand for coal early, when the companies can readily supply it, and equalizes it later when a heavy demand could not be complied with. Another effect which the agreement among the companies has, is to fix the rate of wages throughout all the coal regions, as in this business wages are graduated by the price of coal. Still another effect is to regulate the proportion of coal mined by each company. It is stated that there is no limit to the amount actually to be produced, but that the ratio of production to each company is agreed on; but this is a point of not much importance.

Obviously, in this state of affairs, the principle of competition, as an active agent in the determination of prices, has disappeared. And we are informed by Mr. GOWEN, undoubtedly with accuracy, that combinations of precisely the same character, as far as price is concerned, exist in many of the most important manufactures of the country. He mentions the following: Rope, nails, screws, wrenches, hinges, boiler-flues, iron beams, gas-pipe, fire-brick, terra-cotta drain-pipe, blasting powder, winglass, white lead, galvanized iron, hose and dow-belting, files, "and numerous other articles of commerce."

The question naturally arises at this point: if the principle of competition is done away with, what is the producer to rely on for protection against extortion? There is only one source, so far as at present appears, from which that protection can come, and that is from the interest of the monopolists in the growth of trade. There is clearly no reason why the combined coal companies should not put prices up to an exorbitant rate, except that they would thus kill the goose that lays for them the golden egg. Last year the Reading Company transported over six million tons of coal. Suppose that its profit thereon was fifty cents a ton, it would realize $3,000,000. And if the price were sent up in hopes of getting a dollar a ton, and the consumption fell to say two million five hundred thousand tons, the company would lose a half million of dollars. How far this principle will work, it is too early to say. But whether or not it operates as well as competition for the consumer, it is, as a matter of fact, thoroughly established in numerous industries; and the consumer, though he may not like it, can hardly help it. We are thoroughly convinced, however, that before concluding that the new system is absolutely worse than the old, he had better examine both sides of the question.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.

We must call the attention of our readers once more to a little illustration of the morals of a certain portion of the newspaper press, especially of that portion which is managed by persons calling themselves Professors and Scholars.

The nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune* took it into his head some time ago to vary his monotonous studies of Good Tommy and Naughty Betty by what he called a "statement" about himself and his paper. If that statement had been a true and an exhaustive one, it might have been read with some little interest. There is even a faint probability that it would have formed a permanent chapter in the history of journalism. For surely it would be worth knowing how a man who came here six or seven years ago without a penny in the world should now be able to boast that he owns fifty shares of the *Tribune*, valued (it is said) at $500,000. A fortune like that is not made by many men in seven years—still less by "literary men" or journalists. As a general rule, these ill-starred mortals work hard and die poor. Even HORACE GREELEY was not worth more than $20,000 when he died—perhaps not so much. How, then, has his successor been able to acquire, so soon, the ownership of half the entire stock of the paper?

Unfortunately, the "statement" in question did not touch upon these interesting points. Nor, indeed, was it designed to tell the truth on any point. It was intended solely to deceive the public by a series of representations which had no foundation in fact. Three advertising agents were called in to give some sort of weight to the fraud—one declined when he saw what he was expected to do; the others fell into the trap. Then the *Tribune*, not satisfied with declaring that it circulates 50,000 copies a day—whereas it does not sell 35,000; no, nor 30,000—must needs drag THE TIMES into all its low puffs and advertisements. There was no provocation for such an attack upon us. We had not mentioned the *Tribune* or its circulation, nor should we have cared to dispute any assertion about itself. But unless the so-called editor of the *Tribune* could have dragged in THE TIMES, his puffs would have had no value in his eyes. Therefore he told one falsehood about himself, and two about us. And this we allowed to go on for some weeks, being unwilling to enter into any controversy with a dishonored newspaper, or with an "editor" who has shown himself to be unworthy of the calling to which he belongs.

At last, however, it seemed time to bring even this person to book, for the systematic attempt to injure and misrepresent the business character of another. A banker, a broker, or a store-keeper does not allow his business to be willfully and maliciously slandered by a next-door rival; and a newspaper proprietor ought not to be expected to submit to it either. We, therefore, proposed an old-fashioned sort of test by which this man REID's assertions could be fairly tried—not a perfectly satisfactory test, perhaps, in all respects, but at any rate one which could not fail to thoroughly answer its purpose. For here is a sum of $25,000 ready to be paid over to any distressed persons in the City—even to the *Tribune* stockholders—if the *Tribune* can prove its claims on its own behalf, or its assertions about us. Now, a man who has not deemed it beneath him to make public statements about the business position of another ought not to be above proving his statements or else withdrawing them. We apprehend that no one will dissent from this proposition.

But from either of these two courses the libeler shrinks back. The first course is out of the question. The statement about the *Tribune's* circulation is simply false; instead of 50,000 a day it does not circulate 30,000. Our offer to prove this will be found in another part of our paper. And as to withdrawing his charge, would not that place WHITELAW REID in the position of a self-convicted swindler? For what is it but swindling to invite customers to your place of business on fraudulent pretenses, and get their money out of them under representations which you well know are altogether false?

So the so-called editor takes the only course which he sees open to him. He holds his tongue. He pretends that he does "not like newspaper controversies"—after wantonly dragging the name of another newspaper into his columns day after day. He wishes to be allowed the privilege of "mentioning" a newspaper only when it suits his purpose to defame it. He has not heard of our denial of his calumnies yet. So be it. But we undertake to *make* him hear of it before we have done with him. There is plenty of time. We can wait. He talks, it is said, of his "dignity." Is it, then, "dignified" to go about telling lies for the sake of injuring other people? Is that what his Pastor teaches him to do, the good young man? And as for his "dignity," where did he put it when he assailed every journalist in this City during HORACE GREELEY's lifetime, and pushed Mr. GREELEY forward to take the responsibility of it all? Now that there is no Mr. GREELEY to hide behind, he suddenly discovers that newspaper controversies are not to his taste. We engage to make *this* one not at all to his taste. He must take the consequences of lying and evil-speaking—silently if he likes, but at any rate we shall compel him to take them. The pickpocket, when he is caught with somebody else's purse in his hand, may walk on with his nose in the air, and pretend not to feel the policeman's grasp on his neck. But his assumed unconcern and anxious indifference do not prevent the passers-by from seeing that he is a poor devil who is being carried off to quod.

MORTALITY AND TEMPERATURE.

The vital statistics submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health bear out the obvious inference from recent mortality reports that we have passed the most fatal season of the year. The deaths for the first week of August were sixty-nine fewer than during the last week of July, and more than two hundred fewer than during the third week in July. Even if the renewed hot weather of the present week should arrest the downward course of the death-rate, it is not at all likely to send it back to the high figures which prevailed during the middle of last month.

Before the annual waste of life during the heated term passes out of public memory, the constantly-recurring lessons of the season ought to be once more recorded. These are, briefly, that the Summer is a healthy period for all classes of the community save children under five years of age, and that the infant mortality, which accounts for three-fourths of all the deaths during the hottest weeks of the year, is in very large measure of a strictly preventable character. The condition which, most obviously, regulates the rate of infant mortality is that of temperature. From Dr. HARRIS' tables it will be seen that the rise and fall of the number of deaths under five years of age follow, pretty closely, the changes of temperature. A mean temperature of 72° gives 101 infant deaths in one day, while a fall to 67° reduces the number for the following day to 89, and for the next to 78. A rise of mean temperature to 76° is attended by a daily quota of 98 infant deaths, and a further rise to 78° sends the number of children's deaths up to 105.

Competent physicians declare that half the deaths of children under five years are due to "active or passive criminality, ignorance, or carelessness." In a paper in the August number of the *Journal of Obstetrics*, Dr. DAWSON gives it as his opinion that the gastro-intestinal diseases from which children die in such large numbers at this season are due entirely to a vicious system of overfeeding. On the other side, we must cite the opinion of the agents of the Children's Aid Society to the effect that the want of proper nourishment is at the root of a great deal of the excessive infant mortality of the season. It may be possible to reconcile both authorities by remembering that badly-selected food is as likely to produce the effects of starvation on a child's system as no food at all. The whole question of infant mortality in Summer seems to turn upon the effects of a close and heated atmosphere on the assimilating power of the infant digestion. So competent an observer as Dr. DAWSON must be believed when he says that: "If ever there was an absurd fallacy fastened upon the popular mind, it is, in my opinion, this bugbear of 'teething sickness.' I have never seen such a case myself." But the question is not so much why so many infants are taken sick and die just at the teething period with gastro-intestinal disorders, as why so alarming a proportion of such deaths take place in Summer. We should be just as near the truth to say that the heat kills as that "faulty alimentation" is chargeable with these deaths. The problem is a somewhat complex one in which the effects of heat constitute the main element, and the possibility of removing children beyond the reach of the fatal influence of over-heated air constitutes the chief promise of relief.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

There are few, perhaps, who have remarked the large increase which has taken place in our foreign trade during the past seven years. Seven years mark but a brief period in the life of a nation, yet within this short term our exports, exclusive of specie, have nearly doubled, and the balance of trade, instead of being over $130,000,000 against us, as it stood in 1868-9, is now less than $20,000,000. During the fiscal year which ended in June, 1869, our exports of domestic and foreign goods amounted only to $286,643,658 in gold, while our imports for the same period were $417,586,979. Last year, ending June 30, our exports reached $513,343,618, while our imports were only $533,000,309. Indeed, during the year 1873-4, which comprised the period of the panic, our exports exceeded the imports by nearly $19,000,000, caused chiefly by the large demand for our breadstuffs in the European markets.

Taking the seven years from June, 1868, to June, 1875, we find the exports to have been $523,774,470 less than the imports, making an average annual deficiency of $74,824,924. When we, therefore, find that for the past two years the exports have nearly equaled the imports in point of value, we have reason to congratulate the country on the progress of its manufacturing and commercial interests, notwithstanding the effects of the panic of two years ago. The figures which we have quoted show that our exports of merchandise have increased eighty per cent. since 1868-9, while the import demand has only advanced twenty-eight per cent. during the same period.

If we take into account the exports and imports of specie, the balance of trade will be found largely in our favor for the past two years. The specie exported last year amounted to $92,132,142, while the imports under the same head reached only $20,894,217. The previous year the amounts were $66,630,405 and $28,454,906 respectively. During the seven years the specie sent out of the country was $536,514,845, against $152,550,232 imported, leaving a balance in our favor of $383,964,613 in the precious metals.

Our exports for 1873-4 are the highest on record, amounting to $586,283,040, against $513,343,618 last year. The falling off in the export trade during the past year is chiefly noticeable in breadstuffs and cotton. The detailed returns are not yet published, but it will be found that the value of breadstuffs exported last year is twenty-five per cent. below that of the preceding year, and that the demand for cotton has been about ten per cent. less. The export demand for tobacco has fallen off during the year, but an increase will be found in provisions, leather, and iron. On the whole the figures which we present show an encouraging state of affairs. They prove that we are steadily approaching the period when the balance of trade will be in our favor, and such an event must of necessity be a step toward specie payments, as the gold premium will necessarily be less.

Our imports, to be sure, show a falling off of $34,000,000 last year, and compared with 1872-3, of $79,000,000; and consequently there is a smaller revenue derived from this source and fewer hands employed in collecting it; but a nation's wealth is shown by her surplus productions in the shape of exports, and not by what she has to import from other countries. The less we import and the more we export the richer we shall become.

AN IMPORTANT EVENT.

The recent news that the Prince of LICHTENSTEIN had disbanded his entire Army has been erroneously interpreted here as the beginning of that general disarmament of European nations which is so greatly to be desired. It is a mistake to suppose that the Prince, tired of waiting for the Czar, the two Kaisers, and the French Assembly to reduce their Armies, remarked in a diplomatic circular, "If you won't begin I will," and thereupon disbanded his troops. On the contrary, the abolition of the Lichtenstein Army was an entirely independent movement, originating in the peculiar circumstances of the Principality, and though it may be followed by a like measure in two other European States, it is safe to say that it will not be adopted as an example by any one of the four great Continental powers.

The real reason of the Prince of LICHTENSTEIN's course was unquestionably the change in tactics which prescribes the formation of troops in line of battle two deep instead of in column. The Prince, being a thoroughly conservative German, adhered to the old custom long after all the great military powers had abandoned it, and it was with reason that he did so. By drawing up his Army in column, he could enjoy the pleasures of a review without trespassing on his neighbor's territory. It is true that in order to accomplish this, he had to perch his drummer on the back fence, and to request the people of the next Duchy in front to stand back out of reach of his Field Marshal's sword. Still, he could manage to review his whole Army exclusively on his own territory, which was a great comfort to his princely mind.

But the logic of events was too strong for the Prince, and compelled him either to adopt modern tactics, or to be openly jeered at by the small boys of neighboring nations, who peered through the fences and mocked at his reviews. So he undertook to form his troops in line of battle. The result may easily be surmised. The Army, consisting of ninety men, stretched entirely across the Principality. The right of the line was promptly arrested for trespass, by the order of an outraged Grand Duke, while the left was violently squeezed against a Ducal Custom-house. An order for the Army to advance and charge an imaginary enemy, brought about the devastation of the Lichtenstein crops, and nearly led to the prodding of the Prince over the border, and entirely out of his Principality. We need not wonder that, early the next morning, even before the Prince had received diplomatic notes informing him that if he did not keep his Army on his own side of the fence, his Ducal and Grand Ducal neighbors would not be responsible for accidents in connection with man-traps, he disbanded his whole force, and gave his soldiers excellent written characters, whereby they secured new places in the employment of the King of Prussia.

The wisdom of this step is so obvious that we may expect to see it followed by the Republic of San Marino and the Principality of Monaco. The Army of the former—consisting of ten men—is regarded as a nuisance by the farmers, and is a heavy burden on the State. Even the most patriotic citizen does not like to find lazy soldiers lying during the mid-day siesta on their backs all over the Republic, and thereby crushing the entire grass crop; neither does the Consul like to grapple with the financial problem which is presented when the Army happens to want an extra pair of shoes, or a hat not provided for in the annual budget. He cannot issue bonds without authority from the Legislature, and our custom of anticipating the taxes is not known in a Republic which is devoid of corner groceries, and hence can have no really eminent statesmen. Still, the Consul of San Marino is not nearly so much worried by the Republican Army as the Prince of Monaco is by his own. The latter potentate, living chiefly in Paris, contrives to spend his revenues with much rapidity, and is continually harassed by notes from his Army asking for wages, or in default thereof for a new coat, a new pair of gloves, or an occasional cigar. It is even rumored—though with what degree of truth it is difficult to say—that the Army on one occasion was forced to try the expedient of sending his photograph to Paris, and thereby convincing his Prince that an Army who had pawned his coat, and had become preternaturally haggard by want of food, was not precisely adapted to maintain the dignity and independence of Monaco.

Now, the Prince ought to follow the example set by the Prince of LICHTENSTEIN. He should disband his Army, securing to him a situation as footman in some Parisian family. Similarly, the Republic of San Marino should abandon its chances of military glory, and giving its soldiers an honorable discharge, should offer them the option of either going to work like other men, or of emigrating to Italy. Thus would both Prince and Consul be saved from an arduous responsibility, and at least three European powers would be recognized as no longer the possible adherents of a policy of blood and iron.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

The Schubert programme interpreted at the Central Park Garden last night was not nearly so interesting as the selections of previous Tuesdays. Schubert has written some charming music, but very few of his compositions are fitted, either by breadth of thought or skill in treatment, to rank with what may be called the classics of Mr. Thomas' répertoire. The part of the entertainment which afforded most pleasure was, however, that taken up by the Symphony in C, No. 9, with the second movement of which everybody is familiar, and which, though on the whole it cannot be compared to either Beethoven or Schumann, is nevertheless rich in melodious passages which delight, if they do not impress, the listener. The octet disappointed us considerably, and the more so because of the promise of its opening movement, the elegiac grace of which almost atoned for its excessive length. A lovely theme and variations from a quartet in D minor, played by the string orchestra, was, after the symphony, the choicest thing of the evening, and as it was executed with unsurpassable expressiveness and delicacy by Mr. Thomas' men, it was promptly appreciated. The audience, we are glad to say, was very large and fashionable, although it was quite clear that Schubert's name is not a power among American admirers of symphonic music.

OPERA BOUFFE AT WALLACK'S.

The first performance of Miss Julia Matthews and her associates in an English version of "Barbe Bleue" will occur at Wallack's Theatre on Monday evening next, instead of Saturday.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Oswin Welles, an old citizen of Hartford, Conn., and an extensive packer of tobacco, whose business operations have been widely extended through the country, died suddenly yesterday morning of paralysis.

J. W. Danforth, also a well-known merchant of Hartford for many years, died Monday night.

Paymaster Greeley, of the United States Navy, who has been sick with consumption, for a year, died yesterday morning in Hartford.

Mrs. Margaret Wheelan, mother of Col. J. A. Wheelan, died at Fort Sanders, Wyoming Territory, yesterday.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

ADDRESSES BY SEVERAL CLERGYMEN YESTERDAY — REV. DR. HATFIELD ON THE PERILS OF OUR YOUTH.

FAIR POINT, N. Y., Aug. 10.—After the usual religious exercises and normal-class sessions this morning the general services commenced. In place of B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, who was detained on his way here, Rev. Dr. Knox, of Elmira, was introduced, and proceeded to speak on the necessity of the exercise of courage in the Lord's work. Christian workers should always be full of hope. Rev. Dr. Murray, of Pittsburg, spoke of the Bible and its students, urging thoroughness of its study. Men should seek to know the mind of the Eternal Author of the book, in order that we may communicate His will to the people and their children. Rev. Moses Hill, D. D., of Cleveland, spoke of the importance of so teaching and training the children that they shall be able to resist the efforts of those who wish to destroy the influence of the Bible. At 2:30 this afternoon Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Philadelphia, spoke on the perils of our youth, and his remarks were the feature of the day. One of these perils was ignorance, especially the ignorance of voters. Another was the growing influence of the Church of Rome, which was still asserted to be the inveterate and consistent enemy of civil and religious liberty. She claimed the right to coerce civil powers to obey the dictates of Mother Church. It was Father Hecker's boast that within fifteen years the Catholics would have control of the United States Government. Another peril was from skepticism and infidelity; and still another peril was from low, vicious, and loose practices with regard to the Christian Sabbath. The Doctor referred to impurity and licentiousness as another source of peril. Dr. Hatfield had an immense audience. The number of people in attendance is growing larger, and the interest is increasing. This evening there was a vesper service at 8:30 o'clock, and an exhibition of Oriental costumes by Mr. A. O. Van Lennep, of New-York, with a lecture by him on Oriental customs, after which there was a stereopticon exhibition of night scenes beyond the sea.

THE NEW CROTON RESERVOIR.

THE EXTENT OF THE LAKE—DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANS—VALUABLE LAND TO BE FLOODED—BELDEN & DENISON THE CONTRACTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAKE MAHOPAC, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875.

The new dam and reservoir now in course of construction by the Department of Public Works are about two miles from Brewster's Station, on the line of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and six from Lake Mahopac. Work on the dam was begun in November last, but the gorge is already stripped of earth to the bed-rock, while piles of rock and earth are heaped up on every side. The extent of the work may be understood from the fact that it cannot be completed before the Fall of 1877, although upward of 200 men are employed. Thomas A. Emmet is the engineer in charge of the work, and has given me the following details regarding it:

When completed it is estimated that the artificial lake made will cover an area of about 450 acres, about three miles in length and from half a mile to a mile in width, and an average depth of thirty-five feet—seventy feet at the back of the dam. It will have a storage capacity of 4,000,000,000 gallons of water, one-quarter more than the reservoir recently completed at Boyd's Corner, about seven miles distant. The dam is upon the middle branch of the Croton River. The dam will be constructed chiefly of earth, but with a heavy stone wall in the centre. This wall will be twenty feet wide at the base, and with a foundation laid some distance in the bed-rock, then stepped up a distance of twenty feet, until it becomes eight feet in width, and this will be continued to the top of the dam, a height of eighty-five feet. This wall is constructed to break any stream of water that might possibly force its way through the earthwork. In the rock upon the water side of the dam trenches will be cut parallel with the centre in the solid rock, six feet wide and three in depth, and at distances of fifty feet, and filled up with fine earth and gravel, equal to puddle, to break streams of water that may work through at the bottom from the running springs. Across the front of the wall little buttresses will be built out at intervals of ten feet, two feet in width, and projecting six inches, to break possible streams across the front of the wall. The water side of the dam will be filled in with earth, at a slope of five feet to one, and the front at a slope of three feet to one, and the whole covered with rip-rap to a depth of three feet. The whole will be 575 feet in length, about 675 feet in width at the bottom, and 50 feet at the top. The wall will be built of granite, which is found in abundance in the vicinity. The blocks used will not be larger than such as can be handled by the men, to prevent through joints in the walls, and it is an agreement in the contract that the earth shall all be hauled in wagons that the continually passing teams may harden it and settle the rip-rap mixed with it. In the matter of supply, a new system has in this instance been adopted. This will be drawn through a tunnel connecting with the lake on the east side. This is open on top for a considerable distance, and walled up to a height equal to that of the dam. At the tower, which will be a solid stone structure 36 by 36 feet, provided with screens and the necessary stop-planks, the water will pass for a considerable distance through a tunnel cut in the rock, where the first gates will be arranged. There will be of strong masonry, within which two thirty-six-inch pipes will be imbedded, and laid through a continuance of the tunnel. At gates near the end of the tunnel the water will be forced into four twenty-inch pipes, and passing out at a point below the dam, through turned nozzles, flow fountain-like into a basin to be built there. This basin will be of masonry, with concrete lining, and the overflow will pass into the natural bed of the river, and so on to the Croton Dam below. It is argued that in forcing the supply through the fountain the water will be thoroughly purified and aerified.

The tunnel will be about 15 by 8 feet, and when inclosed in masonry will be 9 feet in height and 8 in width. The rock through which it has been made has been very hard, and as the work has been entirely done by hand it has progressed rather slowly. At the present time the south end is in about 250 feet, and that on the north about 90 feet, and it is hoped a connection will be made in the course of the next two months. As soon as the tunnel is completed, a temporary dam, 14 feet in height, will be built at the north end, and the river forced through it, to a point below the main dam. This will enable the laborers to work upon a perfectly dry bed. This, it is expected, they will be able to do in the course of the coming Spring. The tunnel will be about 500 feet in length. In making a solid dam, and allowing the required supply to pass through another source, it is believed its strength cannot be impaired. A waste channel will be constructed on the west side of the lake, and the water, when it reaches beyond a certain height, will flow through this into the river bed below, at a point below the basin. The work is being done by contract, and the total cost is estimated at $750,000. The property necessary to admit of the construction of the dam has already been secured by the Commissioners, at about $200 per acre. The property which will be overflowed is now being valued by the commission. It will include some valuable farming land and one or two residences, one alone being valued at about $25,000. The contractors are Messrs. Belden & Denison; the inspector, John F. Dawson, and the engineer in charge, Thomas A. Emmet.

In speaking of the rumored low state of the reservoir at Boyd's Corner, Mr. Emmet stated that since 1870 they had never experienced the early drought of this season. As a consequence they had been compelled to draw from the reservoirs since June, while they had seldom done so before August. In this manner the reservoir at Boyd's Corner had been drawn down about sixteen feet. The river, however, was then full, and the water in the reservoir had increased about three feet during the recent rains, and was now closed.

A SORRY ACCOUNT OF SOUTHERN CROPS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 10.—A well-known planter of North Mississippi, writing from Atlanta, Ga., under date of the 6th inst., to a firm here, says the crops for sixty miles east of Memphis have suffered very much for want of rain. From there to Decatur they are pretty good. Going south from Birmingham to Montgomery, a distance of 100 miles, and thence east sixty-five miles through the cotton country, I have never in my life seen such an entire failure of the crops. I saw hundreds, yes, thousands of acres which will not make five bushels of corn per acre, and not over fifty pounds of seed cotton. From Opelika to Columbus, Ga., it really looks like starvation. It is so dry and hot that even trees are dying and shedding their leaves as in Autumn. All the rain in the world could not change the result now. From West Point to here the crops present a very sorry appearance. Corn will make about seven bushels per acre, and cotton about 300 pounds.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 10.—Reports from the West still show vast clouds of grasshoppers flying southward. They have appeared at Laramie City. In some localities, where they have been thick for several days past, none are to be seen to-day, and the damage reported is light.

THE NEW-HAVEN AND NORTHAMPTON RAILROAD.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 10.—The State Legislature, in answer to a petition from the people of the village of Plantsville, recently passed an amendment to the charter of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad Company, compelling the company to re-establish at Plantsville the depot which they abandoned over a year ago. At a meeting of the company's stockholders held here to-day, at which a majority of the stock was represented, the amendment was rejected by a unanimous vote, the company claiming the right to do this. The matter will probably be taken to the courts.

THE TURF.

THE SARATOGA AUGUST MEETING.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES EASILY CAPTURED BY PAROLE—THE SUMMER HANDICAP WON BY GRINSTEAD—MADGE TAKES THE THREE-QUARTERS SWEEPSTAKES—DEADHEAD THE STEEPLECHASE.

From our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875.

The August meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association began to-day under the most favorable auspices. The morning was cloudless and the sun shone brightly upon a merry throng of pleasure-seekers. At 11 o'clock the crowd began to move to the course, and the road leading thereto was soon crowded with vehicles of all descriptions. A steady stream of humanity poured into the grand stand until it was completely filled, while the betting men occupied the quarterstretch and invested their money on the several events without stint. The ladies, too, having become imbued with the spirit of speculation, sent down their escorts to back their favorites in the Paris pools, which were in consequence well patronized. The track was in splendid condition and as smooth as a floor.

The programme called for four races, one more than usual, and the first race, the Kentucky Stakes, brought out seven high-bred youngsters. It was easily captured by the great colt Parole, who ran the distance in 1:44¾, equaling the fastest mile on record for a two-year old with full weight. The Paris pools paid $7 60 on the winner. The second event of the day, the Summer Handicap, for all ages, had three starters—Grinstead, Wild Idle, and Mattie W.—and after a very good struggle between the first two, Grinstead won the prize, and sustained his reputation as a speedy and reliable racer. The Paris pool tickets paid $6 70. The third race—a sweepstakes of three-quarters of a mile—had six entries, and was also captured by the favorite, Madge, who defeated Rhadamanthus by a length in 1:15½, thus beating the fastest time on record, made by herself on this course last year. The Paris pools paid $9 80 on the winner. The steeplechase, which closed the day's sport, was a very fine one, and resulted in the defeat of the favorite for the first time during the day. Deadhead jumped splendidly, and was well managed by his jockey, Maney. Diavolo did not recover from his jumps as well as usual, and lost ground, while Deadhead gained on him. The winning tickets in the Paris pools paid $14 20, the best of the day.

THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

The first event to be decided was the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, which had closed with thirty-three nominations. It was the sixth renewal of the stake, and the following seven were announced as starters, viz.: D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. by Lexington, out of Canary Bird; Lawrence & G. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, August Belmont's b. f. Sultana and ch. f. Adelaide, Pierre Lorillard's br. g. Parole and ch. g. Durango, and John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle. The Lorillard stable had proved itself invincible in the two-year-old races, and consequently the backers of favorites considered they had a very sure thing in this race, notwithstanding there were a couple of first-class antagonists from the Belmont establishment. The knowing ones consequently plunged on Lorillard in the most reckless manner. Just before the start, the brother to Bassett became the second choice, as will appear from the following quotations:

Parole, Durango, }	$210	$210	$185
Brother to Bassett	55	55	50
Adelaide, Sultana, }	50	40	35
Ambush, Lillie Belle, } Field	15	20	20
Total	$330	$325	$290

THE RACE.

Sunburst was very fractious and delayed the start for fifteen minutes. Finally Mr. Conner had them paraded in a circle, and as soon as he dropped the flag Sunburst bolted and the others were away close together, Parole slightly leading and Sultana second. When they rushed to the turn Parole took a decided lead, and on rounding it showed a length in front of Sultana and Lillie Belle, who were on even terms four lengths ahead of the brother to Bassett, who was a length away from any of the others, while Sunburst ran very fast and was close to the rear lot. In this manner they passed the quarter pole. There was very little change going along the backstretch, and at the half-mile pole Parole was still leading a length, while Sultana had her head in front of Lillie Belle, who was two lengths before the brother to Bassett, while Adelaide was fifth. As they came round the lower turn Lillie Belle gave it up and the rear lot closed upon the leading pair. Parole was still in the van a length before Sultana, who was a length ahead of the brother to Bassett and Adelaide, with Durango at close quarters. When they turned into the home-stretch Parole began to leave Sultana, and at the furlong-pole was two lengths away, Bassett's brother being third. In the meantime Adelaide ran up from behind, passed the brother to Bassett, and headed her stable companion. By this time Parole was four lengths ahead and beyond reach. He won the race in hand by three lengths, in 1:44¾, Adelaide second, a neck before Sultana, brother to Bassett fourth, two lengths behind, Durango fifth, Lillie Belle sixth, Sunburst seventh.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE—The Kentucky Stakes for two-year olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; closed Aug. 15, 1874; one mile; thirty-three nominations, valuable to winner, $——.

P. Lorillard's br. g. Parole, by Leamington, out of Maiden, 97 pounds. Sparling.... 1
A. Belmont's ch. f. Adelaide, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 97 pounds. Conner.... 2
A. Belmont's b. f. Sultana, by Lexington, out of Mildred, 97 pounds. Evans.... 3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. c. by Lexington, out of Canary Bird, 100 pounds. Clark.... 4
P. Lorillard's ch. g. Durango, by Jack Malone, out of Fannie Barrow, 97 pounds. Halloway.... 5
John M. Harney's ch. f. Lillie Belle, by Pat Malloy, out of Alta Vela, 97 pounds. Black.... 6
Lawrence & Lorillard's ch. c. Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward, 100 pounds. Donahue.... 7
Time—1:44¾.

WINNERS OF THE KENTUCKY STAKES.

Year.	Winner.	Sire.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1870	B'y Bassett..	Lexington....	100	40	8	1:51¼
1871	Sue Ryder...	Im. Kt. of St. G.	97	31	9	1:47¼
1872	Silk Stock'g.	Kentucky....	100	40	6	1:52
1873	Battle Axe..	Monday....	100	37	8	1:45½
1874	Chesapeake..	Lexington....	100	50	10	1:48½
1875	Parole..	Im Leamin'n.	97	33	7	1:44¾

THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

The second race on the card was the Summer Handicap for all ages, two miles. This had twenty-nine nominations originally, but twenty-two of them took advantage of the conditions of the race to declare out, with the payment of $20. Grinstead had shown himself to be such a superior horse that those who had entered against him were badly scared, and after the time for declaration only seven remained in the race. These were Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years; D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years; M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years; K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, 4 years; J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years; Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. c. Rutherford, 4 years, and A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years. This field, however, soon dwindled down to three, through a combination of causes. Acrobat, whose career as a three-year old had created quite a sensation, has not been doing well this season, and, although he was expected to start to-day, his trainer, Charles S. Lloyd, did not consider him in good enough trim to compete with Grinstead, who is at the present time in the pink of condition. Up to 5 o'clock yesterday Lelaps was deemed a sure starter, but the fates were arrayed against him. His trainer, Anthony Taylor, came to the American Hotel and informed Dr. Cattanach that his colt had the disease prevalent among the horses stationed at the track—a mild form of epizootic and it would only injure the colt to start him. This was a great disappointment, as Lelaps had been allowed six pounds by the handicapper and his owner expected to run first or second in the race. Rutherford having been sold without his engagements, his present owners would not consent to his starting, and Vandalite having done poorly in her trials she was drawn out. Thus the fond hopes of turfmen to see a large field in the Summer Handicap were not realized, for when the judges summoned the contestants to the track only the following three put in an appearance, viz.: Grinstead, Wild Idle, and Mattie W. The first named, of course, was a heavy favorite and the pools averaged as follows:

Grinstead	$510	$290	$225
Wild Idle, Mattie W., }	150	80	65

THE RACE.

When the flag fell Mattie W. was the first to get away. Wild Idle second, and Grinstead third. When they got into motion Wild Idle rushed past Mattie W. into the lead, while Grinstead ran up to the head of Mattie, and then passed her. When they reached the quarter pole. Wild Idle was showing the route a length in advance of Grinstead, who was three-quarters of a length in front of Mattie. Traveling along the backstretch the pace was slightly increased, and Grinstead was at the saddle-girth of Wild Idle, while Mattie W. had fallen three lengths behind. Approaching the half-mile-pole Wild Idle spurted out again, and at that point was his length before Grinstead, while Mattie W. had closed up and was but two lengths behind. Running round the lower turn Wild Idle gained a little ground, and there was a little daylight visible between him and Grinstead, but this was soon shut up before reaching the three-quarter pole. As they came up the homestretch Evans gave Grinstead his head a little, and he closed to the quarter of Wild Idle as they passed the furlong-pole, but coming up to the stand the big horse shook off his competitor, and finished the first mile in 1:52¼, a length in advance of Grinstead, who was three lengths ahead of Mattie W. Going round the turn Grinstead began to close with Wild Idle, and was soon lapping the big horse at the saddle-girth, while Mattie W. was two lengths behind. By the time they reached the quarter-pole Grinstead had headed Wild Idle, and the pace became faster, and Mattie W. began to fall back again. As Grinstead took the lead down the backstretch there was a cheer from his backers, and as he passed the half-mile pole a length and a half before Wild Idle, they became enthusiastic. On the lower turn Grinstead kept half a length of daylight open between him and his competitor, while Mattie W. was six lengths out of the race. Coming up the homestretch Wild Idle made a gallant effort to head his fleet adversary, and Hennessy helped him all he could, but it was useless, for Grinstead had plenty of speed left and was ready for any emergency. Grinstead won the race by a length, Wild Idle second, and Mattie W. about 150 yards behind. Time—3:37½.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE—The Summer Handicap; for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit, or $20 if declared out, with $1,000 added. Weights to be announced 20th July, and declarations to be made by 1st of August; closed 1st March; two miles; twenty-nine nominations; twenty-two declared out and paid $20; four paid forfeit; value to winner, $1,940.

Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. h. Grinstead, 4 years, by Gilroy, out of Sister to Ruric, 110 pounds. Evans.... 1
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years, by Australian, out of Idlewild, 114 pounds. Hennessy.... 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, 93 pounds. Clark.... 3
K. W. Sears' ch. h. Acrobat, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Sallie Lewis.... p. f.
J. S. Cattanach's (John Hunter's) b. c. Lelaps, by Leamington, out of imp. Pussy.... p. f.
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years, by Australian, out of Aerolite.... p. f.
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. m. Vandalite, 4 years, by Vandal, out of Vesper Light.... p. f.
Time—3:37½.

WINNERS OF THE SUMMER HANDICAP.

Year	Winner.	Sire.	Age.	Weight.	Subscribers.	Starters.	Time.
1870	Nannie Douglass.	Rogers....	4	102	13	2	4:28½
1871	Hamburg....	Lexington.	4	106	19	5	4:01
1872	Defender....	J'n Morgan	5	105	18	3	4:24½
1873	Imp. Strachino..	Parmesan.	3	87	26	4	3:46¾
1874	Lizzie Lucas....	Australian	4	95	29	6	3:39½
1875	Grinstead....	Gilroy....	4	110	29	3	3:37½

THE THREE-QUARTERS SWEEPSTAKES.

The third race of the day was an extra sweepstakes for all ages, three-quarters of a mile, which closed with the following six nominations: P. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years; August Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years; Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years; Doswell & Cammack's br. c. Brigand, 4 years; D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 4 years, and Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged.

For such a race as this, the above lot were considered well matched, and a fast race was generally anticipated. Madge, notwithstanding her misfortunes this season, was still held in the highest estimation by the heavy-betting division, and she was the ruling favorite, and Leander a stiff second choice. The betting on this race was the heaviest of the day, and at the following rates:

Madge	$500	$500	$450
Leander	185	135	190
Brigand	115	100	120
Rhadamanthus	140	110	125
Spindrift	100	100	80
Australind	55	45	65
Total	$1,095	$990	$1,030

THE RACE.

The distance being three-quarters of a mile, they were started in the chute or inside track, running diagonally across the track to the half-mile pole. Spindrift would not go up to his horses, and delayed the start. They finally broke away, and Spindrift was left standing, but Mr. Conner did not drop the flag. The next attempt, however, was more successful, and Madge and Leander got away first, followed closely by Australind, Rhadamanthus, Brigand, in the order named, while Spindrift was several lengths in the rear. As they shot down the chute Leander rushed past Madge and assumed the lead, and when they turned into the regular course at the half-mile pole, he was a length in advance of Madge, who was the same distance before Rhadamanthus, he leading Australind half a length, Spindrift fifth, and Brigand in the rear and sulking. As they came round the lower turn Leander retained the lead, but Madge was pressing him hard at his quarter, and Rhadamanthus also looked dangerous behind Madge. Leander was still leading as they turned into the homestretch; but when they were fairly into the straight work a magnificent struggle ensued. Madge had headed Leander, and Rhadamanthus was coming fast on the outside of the track. The others were out of the finish, as they could not maintain the pace. When they passed the furlong-pole the three leaders seemed to be on even terms, but at the lower end of the grand stand Madge shot to the front, and Rhadamanthus followed her up, leaving Leander behind. The finish was a brilliant one, Madge winning by a length; Rhadamanthus second, with Leander at his tail; four lengths off came Australind, who was three lengths ahead of Spindrift, fifth, and Brigand last. The time was 1:15½, the fastest on record.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Sweepstakes for all ages; $25 each, play or pay, with $300 added; the second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes; winners at the July meeting to carry 5 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds; three-quarters of a mile; value to winner, $350.

D. McDaniel's ch. m. Madge, 4 years, by Australian, out of Alabama, 105 pounds. Clark.... 1
A. Belmont's bk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by Leamington, out of Nemesis, 90 pounds. Brown.... 2
P. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by Bonnie Scotland, 90 pounds. Sparling.... 3
Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years, by Australian, out of Dolly Carter, 82 pounds. Scott.... 4
Joseph Donahue's ch. h. Spindrift, aged, by Bonnie Scotland, dam by Wagner, 114 pounds. Hughes.... 5
Doswell & Cammack's (J. McCormack's,) b. h. Brigand, 4 years, by Planet, out of Britannia 4th, 108 pounds. Swim.... 6
Time—1:15½.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The concluding race was a handicap steeplechase for all ages, over the usual course, and there were four horses entered for competition, viz.: Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, 158 pounds; Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, 140 pounds, and b. h. Stanford, 5 years, 140 pounds, and H. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, 135 pounds. Diavolo was a decided favorite at the following rates:

Diavolo	$525	$600	$700
Deadhead, Stanford }	420	610	670
Daylight	155	250	200
Total	$1,150	$1,460	$1,570

THE CHASE.

They were started from behind the judges' stand, on the left side of the chute, and ran down parallel with it, their first obstacle being a stone wall. This, Diavolo was the first to get over, Deadhead second, Daylight third, and Stanford fourth. A little further along they came to a rail fence, and Diavolo stumbled, and Deadhead immediately took the lead from him, Daylight went over it still third and Stanford fourth. Running round, parallel with the backstretch, they were confronted with a stone wall, which they all jumped in good style, and then Daylight ran up and took the second place from Diavolo. The fifth jump was a stone wall in the vicinity of the three quarter pole, and this was taken splendidly by all of them. Deadhead was the first to get over, Diavolo and Daylight being together, and Stanford in the rear. Running on the flat again Deadhead was still in the lead, while Diavolo had again resumed the second place. After this they ran to a tree in the west field opposite to the poolstand and leaped a hedge with Deadhead still in the lead, Diavolo second, Stanford third, and Daylight now in the rear. They now ran obliquely toward the grand stand, and the north section of the water jump confronted them. Deadhead was the first to get over, and made a clean jump that elicited the applause of the spectators. Diavolo was second, but splashed in the water; Stanford was third, and Daylight in the rear. They now made two jumps across the chute into the west field, where they encountered a stone wall, going over it in the same order as before. Jumping across the track near the quarter-pole they dropped down to the outside field, and then came across a hedge in front of Lorillard's stable, which Deadhead took a length in advance of Diavolo, who was two lengths ahead of Stanford, and Daylight four lengths in the rear. They ran along the outer field to Belmont's stable, in front of which is a big stone wall, and they all got over this very successfully. Deadhead was still showing the way, a length ahead of Diavolo, who was half a length before Stanford, he leading Daylight two lengths. The next obstruction in their way was a hedge fence, a hundred yards further on, still in the outer field, and at this point Deadhead was showing the way by two lengths, Diavolo second, a length before Stanford, and Daylight in the rear. Making two jumps across the track at the half mile pole and two across the chute into the west field again, they leaped two fences and then came round to the furlong pole, in the vicinity of which was a stone wall which Deadhead took two lengths in front of Daylight, who had run up from the rear and had taken the second place. She was leading Diavolo a length, and Stanford was fourth, about two lengths behind. In this manner they came to the water-jump again, going over the south section this time. They were in the same order as before, and jumped over the chute into the east field, where they all went wrong, and were obliged to turn back. Deadhead was first to get the right track, and they came to the wall opposite the field stand in the following order: Deadhead first, a length in front of Diavolo, who was six lengths ahead of Stanford, who was leading Daylight twenty lengths. The two latter were out of the race from this point, and the struggle between Diavolo and Deadhead was very exciting. Deadhead kept to the front until they struck the lower turn, when Diavolo collared him, but at the last hurdle Deadhead had the best of it, and won the chase by five lengths in 6:06½. Standford came in third and Daylight fourth, both badly beaten. Woods, the rider of Daylight, was suspended for six months by the Judges for turning back when he was on the right course. He was not accused of throwing the race, but of gross stupidity.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Free handicap steeplechase, for all ages; $700 to the winner, and $150 to the second horse. Entries to be made by 4 P. M., on Saturday, Aug. 7; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M., on Monday, Aug. 9. About 3 miles.

Joseph Donahue's b. g. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, 140 pounds. Maney.... 1
Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonestown, out of Ninette, 158 pounds. Sutcliffe.... 2
J. Donahue's b. h. Stanford, 5 years, by Bay Dick, dam by Scythian, 140 pounds. Little.... 3
A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spillman, 135 pounds. Woods.... 4
Time, 6:06½.

THE BUFFALO TROTTING.

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10.—The closing sport at the Driving Park took place to-day. The weather was delightful, a slight breeze blowing, and the track was never in finer or faster condition. The attendance was only about 5,000, the majority of the sporting fraternity having left last night or this morning for Rochester.

The first on the programme was the unfinished race of yesterday for the 2:31 class. The closing heat proved a very exciting one, only those of the horses having won two heats having to start under the rule. Six scores were necessary to start. At the word Idol led swiftly, and at the turn was a neck ahead of Harry. At the quarter pole Lewinski pulled up to the leader's wheel, outfooting Harry. Idol made a brush at the half mile pole, leading Lewinski by two lengths. These positions they maintained until turning out on the homestretch when Lewinski closed upon the leader a neck behind, but broke when near home and Idol won the heat, Lewinski second, three lengths behind Idol, and two lengths ahead of Honest Harry.

SUMMARY.

For 2:31 class horses; purse $3,000, of which $1,500 to first; $700 to second; $450 to third, and $300 to fourth.

Idol	3	1	2	5	2	1	1
Honest Harry	1	2	1	2	5	3	3
Lewinski	5	7	5	1	1	2	2
Blue Mare	4	3	6	4	3	r.o.	
Moss Rose	6	5	4	3	4	r.o.	
Jeremiah	2	6	3	dis.			
Lotta	7	4	dis.				

Orient, Anglo-Saxon, Berkshire Boy, and Richard were drawn. Time—2:25, 2:26, 2:25½, 2:27¼, 2:28¼, 2:28, and 2:26½.

The next was the free for all race, and Bodine being drawn left Nettie and Lulu to start. Pools sold, Lulu, $25; Nettie, $10. After six scores the horses got off, Nettie having the best at the start by about two lengths. At the turn Lulu swung in and took the pole, leading at the quarter-pole by four lengths, coming in an easy winner by six lengths. At the three-quarter pole Nettie made a bad break, and Green, after leading her there by ten lengths, pulled up his horse and jogged in over the score. One hundred and sixty pools were sold on the race after this heat.

In the second heat the horses got off at the second trial, Nettie having the best of the send-off slightly. At the turn Lulu had drawn ahead, and led by three lengths, having it all her own way, and coming in ahead an easy winner by five lengths. This heat was trotted without a break or skip, the last half-mile being made in 1:07¼, and the last quarter in 33¼.

The horses started at the second trial in the third heat. Lulu pulled ahead at the turn fully four lengths, and led at the quarter-pole, which was reached in thirty-four seconds. She continued to gain on her lead, and was fully eight lengths ahead at the half mile pole, reaching there in 1:07¾. At the three-quarter pole Nettie, however, had closed up four lengths, and coming down the homestretch made a fine display of trotting, closing up two lengths more, but her driver pulled her up at the distance stand, Lulu coming in under the wire in 2:15, the fastest time ever made on this track. As the board was swung out announcing the time the excitement was intense, the crowd rushing on the track to see the wonderful horse and congratulate the driver, Charley Green.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK, Aug. 10, 1875.—Free for all; purse $4,000; $2,500 to the first, $1,000 to second, and $500 to third horse.

Lulu	1	1	1
Nettie	2	2	2
Bodine	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.35¼	1:10	2:22
Second heat	.36	1:11¼	2:18½
Third heat	.34	1:07¾	2:15

The next race was for the 2:27 class, with nine entries, only six of which started, Ben Morrill, Mazomanie, and Catskill Girl, having been drawn. Pools ranged before the heat as follows: Mollie Morris, $20; Rarus, $18; Bertie, $12; the field, $6.

After scoring thirteen times the horses got off, Carrie having the pole, Eva slighly the best of the send-off, and Bertie trailing. At the turn Bertie, Eva and Rarus broke, Eva running ahead of Carrie, and leading her at the half-mile pole, running most of the way. After leaving the half-mile pole Carrie showed ahead, leading Mollie Morris by half a length, the latter having drawn ahead of the rest of the party. The two came down the homestretch in this position, Mollie Morris gradually gaining. At the distance stand Carrie broke and was passed by Mollie, who won the heat by two lengths, Carrie being two lengths ahead of Rarus. Eva was put back to the sixth place for running.

In the second heat pools were sold on Mollie Morris at $50 to $55 on the field. At the word Mollie Morris led by two lengths, Bertie trailing fully three lengths behind, her driver being unable to get her up nearer. At the quarter pole Mollie Morris led, with Carrie at her wheel. Eva made another bad break, coming down the backstretch, running nearly a quarter. At the half-mile pole Mollie Morris let out another length, Carrie coming down finely, and lapping her at the three-quarter pole. Here Rarus let out and crowded the leader, the three coming home at a racking gait. At the distance stand Rarus left his feet, and fell back to third place, Mollie Morris winning by a length ahead of Carrie, who was two lengths ahead of Rarus. Pools now ruled: Mollie Morris, $90; the field, $44. At the second trial the horses got the word, Morris having a slight advantage in the send-off, and leading at the turn by two lengths; Carrie second. After rounding the turn Carrie broke, Rarus passing her by two lengths, and being but one length behind the leader. This position was maintained to the homestretch, when Rarus came to the wheel of the leader, but broke and fell back, Carrie also breaking again coming home, Mollie coming in an easy winner by six lengths.

SUMMARY.

BUFFALO PARK.—Same day—For 2:27 horses; purse, $5,000; $2,500 to first, $1,250 to second, $750 to third, and $500 to fourth.

Mollie Morris	1	1	1
Carrie	2	2	4
Rarus	3	3	2
Belle Brossfield	4	5	3
Eva	5	4	5
Bertie	6	6	Dr.

Time—2:22, 2:24¾, 2:24½.

After the second heat of the 2:27 race it was announced that the owners of the four-year-old black stallion Governor Sprague would trot an exhibition heat. After giving him a turn around the track he was sent off, and reached the quarter-pole in 36¼, the half mile in 1:11, the three-quarters in 1:45, and came under the wire in 2:21¼—thus trotting the first quarter in 36¼, the second in 34¾, the third in 34, and the fourth in 36¼ seconds. This far exceeds any previous record made by any four-year old. He was sired by Rhode Island, dam Belt Brandon, and is owned by Higbee Bros. & Co., of Canton, Ill. He has no record. Height, 15 hands 1½ inches. The price asked for him by his owners is $50,000.

THE ROCHESTER TROTTING.

OPENING OF THE SUMMER MEETING.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 10.—The Summer meeting of the Rochester Driving Park opened to-day under the most favorable auspices. The track was in splendid condition, and no finer weather could be desired. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm was manifested. About 5,000 people were present. The grand stands were well filled, and a large number of carriages occupied the surrounding space. The principal journals in Western New-York and all the sporting papers were represented.

The events of the day were the races in the 2:24 and 2:38 classes. In the latter the following were entered: Charlie, Orient, Hattie R., Queen, J. D. Benton, Dan Bryant, Carlisle, Preston, and Calmar. Breeze, Step Up, and Bell Porter were withdrawn. Pools sold rapidly at $75 for Preston as first choice against $40 on the field. Orient won the race in three straight heats; Dan Bryant second, and Hattie R. third. The following is the summary:

H. W. Brown, of Prescott, Ontario, b. g. Orient	1	1	1
M. Roden, of New-York, ch. g. Dan Bryant	2	2	3
A. Howard, of Rochester, b. g. Hattie R.	5	7	2
W. H. Doble, of Philadelphia, dun g. Preston	4	3	8
C. L. Bailey, of Midway, Ky., b. g. Calmar	3	5	7
O. C. Knapp, of Penn Yan, N. Y., ch. g. Charlie	9	4	5
F. B. Cummings, of Hartford, Conn., b. m. Queen	6	6	4
Ewing & Williams, of Nashville, Tenn., blk. s. Carlisle	7	9	6
J. D. Benton, of Cortland, N. Y., b. g. J. D. Benton	8	8	9

Time—2:25½, 2:25, 2:26¾.

The 2:24 class brought out the following: Blanche, Vanity Fair, Music, Molsey, Lady Star, Clementine, Joker, and Gen. Garfield. Brother Jonathan and May Queen were withdrawn. Pools sold before the race at the rate of $100 on Clementine; Joker, $50, and Molsey, $40. Garfield won the first heat, and Clementine the next two, Joker then won a heat, and then Molsey took the race in three successive heats. The following is the summary:

J. A. Chambers', of Augusta, Ga., b. m. Molsey	4	5	5	2	1	1	1
Budd Doble's, of Philadelphia, b. m. Clementine	5	1	1	6	7	3	2
James Dougray's, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., b. g. Joker	6	7	7	1	2	3	3
C. L. Bailey's, of Medway, Ky., b. g. General Garfield	1	3	6	7	6	4	4
Ruggs & Rose's, of New-York, blk. m. Blanche	7	4	2	5	r.o.		
W. C. Trimble's, of Newburg, N. Y., ch. m. Music	3	2	0	3	r.o.		
Henderson & Van Ness', Penn Yan, N. Y., b. m. Lady Star	2	6	0	4	r.o.		
Dan Mace's, of White Plains, br. g. Vanity Fair	dis.						
Charles S. Green's, of Babylon, Long Island, b. m. May Queen	dr.						
Abner Rush's, of Sharon, Penn., b. g. Brother Jonathan	dr.						

Time—2:22¾, 2:21, 2:22¼, 2:22½, 2:23¾, 2:24½, 2:26½.

The races for to-morrow are three in number and are the 2:29 class with eleven entries, purse $4,000; the 2:18 class, with five entries, purse $4,500; and the 2:31 class with eleven entries, purse $3,000.

WASHINGTON.

OTTMAN'S PROPERTY ATTACHED.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES TO RECOVER THE $47,000—A STRICT ENFORCEMENT OF ARMY REGULATIONS ORDERED—A UNITED STATES CONSUL INSULTED—THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Chief of Police Richards this morning went to Alexandria and attached stocks and other personal property in that city belonging to Ottman, valued at $20,000.

Messrs. Merrick and Elliott to-day petitioned Judge Wylie, of the District Supreme Court, for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Ottman out of jail and have his bail reduced. They claim that the amount fixed by the Police Court, of $100,000, is excessive, contrary to the Constitution and laws, and is equivalent to denying him the right of giving bail. Ottman was brought before the court, and, after argument, the Judge fixed the amount of bonds for his appearance at $40,000. Mr. Merrick stated that the accused was unable to give bail in this sum on account of his property having been attached, and he was remanded to jail. It has been ascertained that several drafts were drawn by Ottman on a Saratoga bank, through Riggs & Co., of this city, and some of them having not yet been paid, the necessary steps were taken to enjoin their payment.

UNITED STATES CONSUL AT TRIPOLI INSULTED.

Commander Ammen, Acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day received from the Acting Secretary of State a dispatch from Tripoli, dated Aug. 7, stating that Mr. Vidal, the American Consul there, and his lady, had been insulted by Tripolitan sailors, and asking whether any of our vessels of war could conveniently reach that port. Orders were issued that the United States steamer Hartford, Capt. Harmony, now at Port Said, en route for home from the Asiatic station, proceed to Tripoli to inquire into the facts, and demand that the perpetrators of the insult be arrested and punished. Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the European station, was also instructed to keep himself advised of the circumstances, and, if necessary to send other vessels to Tripoli to act with the Hartford.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Advices to the Navy Department are as follows: The Kansas was put out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., to-day. The Rio Bravo left New-Orleans yesterday for the Rio Grande. A cable dispatch announces the Hartford at Port Said to-day. She leaves to-morrow for Gibraltar, and expects to reach there on the 25th of August. Capt. F. A. Roe will be ordered to the Naval Station, New-London, Conn., on the 20th inst. Commander Charles H. Cushman will be ordered to the command of the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, Norfolk, on the 14th inst. Lieut. F. H. Delano has been ordered to the receiving-ship Sabine. Boatswain John Hall has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard. Gunner Samuel Cross has been ordered to the receiving-ship Relief. Capt. S. P. Quackenbush has been detached from the command of the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, and placed on waiting orders. The torpedo-boat Itropid has been ordered to Newport.

ENFORCING THE RULES.

A general order from the War Department calls attention to the revised Army Regulations, as follows: "Leaves of absence on account of sickness will not be granted to officers to go beyond the limits of the Military Department within which they are stationed, unless the certificate of the medical officer shall explicitly state that a greater change is necessary to save life or prevent permanent disability. Nor will sick leaves to go beyond the department limits be given in any case, except of immediate urgency, without the previous sanction of the War Department." A strict compliance therewith in future is enjoined.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the national banks in the United States at the close of business on Wednesday, June 30, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$968,509,871 82
Overdrafts	4,422,629 77
United States bonds to secure deposits	14,150,200 00
United States bonds to secure circulation	375,127,900 00
United States bonds on hand	12,746,950 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	32,008,380 34
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	89,788,903 73
Due from other national banks	48,513,388 86
Due from State banks and bankers	11,625,647 15
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	40,968,755 55
Current expenses	4,992,309 28
Premiums paid	8,742,393 83
Checks and other cash items	12,361,281 67
Exchanges for Clearing-house	88,994,961 08
Bills of other national banks	24,261,961 00
Fractional currency	2,620,504 26
Specie	18,959,482 30
Legal tender notes	87,492,895 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	47,350,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	16,325,911 62
Due from Treasurer other than five per cent. fund	3,274,873 90
Total	$1,913,239,201 16

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$501,568,563 50
Surplus fund	133,169,094 79
Undivided profits	52,160,104 68
National bank notes outstanding	318,148,406 00
State bank notes outstanding	786,844 00
Dividends unpaid	6,105,519 34
Individual deposits	686,478,630 48
United States deposits	6,714,328 70
Deposits of United States disbursing officers	3,459,061 80
Due to National banks	138,914,828 39
Due to State banks and bankers	55,714,055 18
Notes and bills rediscounted	4,261,464 45
Bills payable	5,758,299 85
Total	$1,913,239,201 16

Number of banks, 2,076.

The amount of circulation outstanding on the 30th of June, 1875, as shown by the books of this office, was $351,869,008, which amount includes the notes in circulation of banks which have failed, are in liquidation, and have deposited legal-tender notes under the act of June 20, 1874.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

Several letters having been received at the Treasury Department submitting appeals from the assessment of duty at the rate of $6 per ton on certain jute butts, said assessment having been made by the Collector at New-York, the appellants claiming that by reason of the provision in section 7, act of Feb. 8, 1875, admitting certain machinery free, &c., the provision in the same section imposing duty on jute butts, does not take effect until the expiration of two years from the 1st of July, 1875. The Secretary decides that the provision referred to authorizing for a period of two years the free entry of certain machinery adapted to manufactures from jute, &c., does not, in any respect, limit or qualify the provision fixing the rate of duty on jute butts, and the assessment of duty thereon at the rate specified is therefore affirmed.

A letter has been received at the Treasury from the Appraiser at Baltimore, inquiring as to the proper rate of duty to be exacted on importations of the article known as "malt extract" in casks, and submitting a sample thereof. A copy of a letter from the Appraiser at New-York was also received therewith, and states that at that port the article in question is classified as beer, dutiable at twenty cents per gallon. The Department is of the opinion that such is the proper classification and that the article in question imported in the manner stated cannot properly be regarded as a "medicinal preparation" within the meaning of the statute. A letter has been received from the Collector at New-York relative to an appeal from his decision, assessing duty at the rate of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, (as fruit-juice,) on certain orange juice imported per Pedro, Dec. 8, 1874, which they claim is only liable to duty at the rate of ten per centum ad valorem, under the provision for lemon and lime juice. Upon a previous consideration of the question involved, and an examination of the samples, the Department, on the 6th of October, 1874, expressed the opinion that the said article, which consisted of concentrated sour orange juice, was identical with the lemon and lime-juice of commerce, all being derived from different species of citrus, not edible as fruits, and that it was liable, under and by virtue of the assimilating clause in the tariff, to duty at the rate of ten per centum ad valorem, as claimed by the importers. The Collector is, therefore, authorized to adjust the account accordingly.

BOOKS FOR RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Upon an application for the free entry of certain books and pamphlets imported for the use of a certain missionary society connected with a church at Rochester, N. Y., the Secretary writes the Collector as follows:

The Appraiser states that the goods were returned as printed matter, and consist of pamphlets, reports, and unbound tracts, and that neither in this opinion were entitled to free entry as books printed over twenty years ago, or as books imported for the use of a religious society. If such be the fact, the department is disposed to give a more liberal interpretation to the term in the present case, and allow said pamphlets and tracts to be entered free of duty.

Upon an application in behalf of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Canada, that they may introduce into this country, without payment of duty, certain printed matter, being the published minutes of the proceedings of that order, intended for gratuitous distribution, the Secretary states that the duty prescribed by law for such printed matter is twenty-five per centum ad valorem, and notwithstanding the fact that the publication is intended to be gratuitous, yet as there is no provision in the free list under which the same can be exempted from the duty prescribed for printed matter, the department has no authority to grant the request.

In a letter, dated July 21, to the Collector of Customs at Boston, the department decides that goods withdrawn from the custody of the Customs officers are not entitled to the benefit of drawback or exportation. The Secretary has notified the Collector at New-York that, where the weights and measures of the metric system, as laid down in section 3,570 of the Revised Statutes, are used in invoices, the equivalents of such weights, also given in the same section, should in all cases be taken for Custom-house purposes without regard to previously-accepted equivalents for the same, and whether the weights thus indicated are greater or less than those previously recognized.

The Collector at New-York has been notified that stereoscopes and views for exhibition in the United States are dutiable, and cannot properly be considered as tools of trade, occupation, or employment, and as such entitled to free entry under the law.

The Collector at Philadelphia has been instructed that new implements imported by immigrants for use after arrival are dutiable, and are not exempt as the professional implements of a person arriving in the United States.

The Collector at New-York has been notified that machinery composed in part of steel shall be chargeable with duty at forty-five per cent. ad valorem, as a manufacture in part of steel.

THE FAST MAIL SERVICE.

J. F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, telegraphed the Postmaster General to-day asking him to place a fast mail train upon that road. He states that the road is shorter than the New-York Central, and the service can be contracted for upon reasonable terms. The Postmaster General replied that, in making arrangement for a fast mail train, the Michigan Central Road had been taken into consideration, but, on account of transfers and other objections, it had been deemed best to order the train on the New-York Central.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

FIRST ANNUAL PICNIC AND GAMES OF THE ALBION SOCIETY—A SUCCESSFUL ENTERTAINMENT AND SOME SPLENDID CONTESTS.

There has rarely been a larger or more respectable company congregated at any athletic exhibition than assembled yesterday at Jones' Wood Colosseum to witness the first annual exhibition of the English athletic sports of the Albion Society of New-York. The athletic exercises consisted of racing, leaping, and walking. The programme opened with a 100-yards race, open only to club members, to be run in heats, for three prizes of $15, $7, and $3, respectively. The contestants were run in three different pairs, one pair in each of the three trial heats, the winners being required to decide the race by a final heat, to take place immediately after the sixth race on the programme. The first trial heat was won by W. Turtell in 10s., the second heat by J. G. Kidd, and the third heat by F. Cochrane. At the conclusion of the trial heats, a running high leap contest, for club members, took place, for three prizes. The first prize of $9 was won by W. Gomm, who leaped 4 feet 6 inches; the second prize, of $4, was carried off by F. Cochrane, who leaped 4 feet 3 inches, and the third prize, of $2, was won by G. Burrell, who leaped 4 feet 1 inch.

The third race on the programme, a mile running match, was then called. In this contest, the prizes of which were $15, $7, and $3, respectively, the racing was very interesting and exciting. Although there were several other competitors, the contest was left virtually to J. Corney, F. Laroza, and E. Wilson. Until the final turn on the homestretch victory seemed secure for Wilson, when suddenly Corney, who was a considerable distance behind his companions, put on a splendid spurt, and won the race in 5m. and 10s., Wilson coming in second a few moments later, and Laroza third, immediately on his heels.

One of the most interesting races of the day then followed in competition for the Albion Cup, valued at $50. The cup was to be competed for by members of the club only, the course being one-quarter mile. The entries were: W. Turtell, W. Jarman, J. G. Kidd, and F. Ashdown. At the snap of the pistol the contestants started at a swift pace, Turtell reaching the line first, by a head, in 1m. 4s., Kidd following about a half a second later, Jarman coming in third, and Ashdown fourth. The cup won by Turtell bore the following inscription engraved on its side: "Presented by the Albion Society, N. Y., to ——, winner of the Quarter-mile Race, Jones' Wood Colosseum, Aug. 10, 1875."

A very amusing boys' handicap race, for three money prizes was then contested, resulting in a victory for Thomas Jones, who took the first prize, and also G. F. Dancey and J. V. Hawkins, who took the second and third prizes respectively. A mile walking-match for members of the club was next contested between W. Jarman, W. Kingham, M. Norton, Jr., and W. Gomm. After the start Kingham took the lead and maintained it steadily until the sixth round of the course, when Jarman and Gomm quickened their pace and began to gain rapidly upon him. Upon the completion of the seventh round Gomm, under the impression that the race was ended, dropped from the course. He discovered his error, however, but not until too late to make up the distance he had lost through the mistake. As the three remaining competitors were rounding the course on the homestretch, Kingham, on seeing Jarman close behind him, became greatly excited, and as the latter passed him unconsciously broke into a run, and was consequently ruled out by the judges. Jarman completed the course in 9m. 4s., Norton coming in second. Kingham having been disqualified, the third money, which would in all probability have gone to Norton had Kingham maintained a walking pace, was divided between the former and Jarman. At the conclusion of the above contest, the final heat of the first race on the programme was run by three competitors, Turtell, Cochrane, and Kidd, and again won by the first-named in ten seconds. This brief race was followed by a one-eighth mile race for old men, in which W. Kingham, G. Lund, G. Hawkins, and M. Norton participated. Lund came in first in thirty-four seconds, taking first money, Hawkins followed taking second money, the third money being won by Kingham.

A standing long leap competition next took place between members of the club for three prizes of $9, $4, and $2, respectively. The contest resulted as follows: T. Gunning, 8 feet 4½ inches; W. Gomm, 8 feet 4 inches, and T. Cochrane, 8 feet 3 inches. A 220 yards hurdle-race, open to Englishmen only, followed, under the same conditions as those of the first race on the programme. After a very interesting and exciting contest the three prizes were won by W. Lemmon, J. Ellis, and J. Corney, respectively. The last and most exciting race of the day, a two-mile walking handicap, open to all comers, was next contested. The original entries were W. E. Harding, E. Mullen, E. Wigzell, J. Corney, and W. J. Mitchell. When the race was called, however, neither Mitchell nor Mullen appeared on the track. The men were started by pistol-shot, and went off together, but Wigzell, who walks with long strides, immediately took the lead of Harding, and before the course was half completed, had left him nearly a dozen or twenty yards behind. On nearing the homestretch, Corney came nearly abreast with Harding, when the latter put on a spurt and regained the lead which Corney had been gradually lessening. The race was won by Wigzell in 17m. 15s., Harding coming in second, a few yards ahead of Corney. The athletic exercises were concluded by the award of two prizes for the neatest costumes of the competitors, which were gained by Corney and Kidd respectively. At the conclusion of the sports dancing was carried on by the company until midnight.

A NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

A company under the name of the South Mountain and Boston Railroad Company of New-York has been recently organized under the General Railroad law of this State, and the necessary papers have been executed and filed. Following is a list of the Directors:

William H. Bell, President Pennsylvania Division of the South Mountain and Boston Railroad; J. G. Heilman, Secretary of the same; Isaac Wildrick, Treasurer of New-Jersey Division; Marshal Hunt, Secretary, and Jacob Van Horn, Aaron A. Barton and John Bunnell. Directors in the same; C. A. Hortendyck, President New-Jersey Midland Railroad; Daniel Thompson, President Middletown and Crawford Railroad; John C. Westbrook, E. Wilson, and F. R. Trill, of Pennsylvania and Thaddeus Hait, of Modena, N. Y. The following officers have been appointed: President, William H. Bell, of Jamestown, Penn.; Vice President, Aaron O. Barton, Hainesburg, N. J. This road will run from Pine Bush, N. Y., to the Poughkeepsie bridge, and it is said that it will be completed at an early day.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of THE NEW-YORK TIMES has been many thousands a day larger than that of the New-York *Tribune* ever since the death of HORACE GREELEY. The *Tribune* has not dared to test this statement by an examination of its books, although repeatedly challenged to do so. The circulation of the *Tribune* to-day is less than thirty thousand copies, and all statements to the contrary can be proved to be false.

PLAIN DEALING WITH AN IMPOSTOR.

From the New-York Times, Aug. 7.

The *Tribune* has for several weeks past been wantonly dragging the name of our journal into its vulgar puffs and advertisements, coupled with the statement that its circulation is 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. How far a man may be permitted to tell lies about the business of another man may be a nice point to decide; at any rate, we allowed this particular falsehood to go on for some weeks, under a feeling of disinclination to enter into a controversy with a paper which may now safely be said to be dishonored before the public.

We now, however, repeat what we have publicly stated and offered to prove—that when the *Tribune* touts for advertisements on the ground that it has a circulation of 50,000 a day, it is guilty of endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses. It perpetrates a distinct fraud, as much as if a man in any other business sold an article at a certain price which was entirely spurious, and not worth half the money. For it has not a circulation of 50,000, nor of 45,000, nor of 40,000, nor of 35,000, nor of 30,000; and this we undertake to prove if its books are laid open to the inspection of accountants, or failing so to do, we will pay over $16,000 to any charity in the City. We will pay the further sum of $5,000 if we do not prove that the circulation of THE TIMES is, and has been for a year past, taking it day by day, larger than that of the *Tribune*. The terms of this offer we now repeat and enlarge:

We undertake to pay over any or all of the following sums to a suitable charity on the conditions given:

$1,000 that the *Tribune* has not a circulation of 50,000
1,000 that it has not....49,000
1,000 that it has not....48,000
1,000 that it has not....47,000
1,000 that it has not....46,000
1,000 that it has not....45,000
1,000 that it has not....44,000
1,000 that it has not....43,000
1,000 that it has not....42,000
1,000 that it has not....41,000
1,000 that it has not....40,000
1,000 that it has not....39,000
1,000 that it has not....38,000
1,000 that it has not....37,000
1,000 that it has not....36,000
1,000 that it has not....35,000
1,000 that it has not....34,000
1,000 that it has not....33,000
1,000 that it has not....32,000
1,000 that it has not....31,000
1,000 that it has not....30,000

The *Tribune* to pay the difference between the circulation which it claims and that which it really has. Thus, if it has only 30,000, it shall pay over $20,000 to the charity to be hereafter agreed upon, representing the difference between 30,000 and 50,000 copies. The investigation shall cover the whole of the past year—thus affording a searching test of the truth. A committee of three shall be appointed to examine the books—one to be named by THE TIMES, one by the *Tribune*, and one by the first two. This committee must have free access to every record and book, and not be put off with alleged 'abstracts,' as was done by the *Tribune* when Messrs. Pettengill and Burr issued, on the evidence of garbled documents, a false certificate as to its circulation. This was the dodge played off upon Messrs. Astor, Taylor, and others by the Tammany Ring, and defended at the time by the *Tribune*. It now carries it out for its own benefit, but it must not be repeated in the investigation which we now demand. The books themselves must be given up to the Investigating Committee. What justification there can be for respectable men of business like Messrs. Pettengill and Burr, issuing a certificate of the circulation of a paper, *on garbled abstracts of accounts cooked up carefully beforehand*, we are at a loss to perceive. No such certificate ought to have been issued without a thorough examination of the books themselves. And such an examination would to-day prove that the *Tribune* does not circulate 30,000 copies of its paper, while it falsely represents that it circulates 50,000 copies. And for this fraudulent representation, it holds out Messrs. Pettengill and Burr as authorities, when in reality they were the victims of an exploded Tammany fraud.

It will not do for the *Tribune* to pretend that it has not heard of this reply to its malicious and totally unprovoked attack upon us. It has published fraudulent statements about THE TIMES, and it must now be called to account for those statements. When a man is accused of grave offenses, he may try to shelter himself behind a "policy of silence," but the public will soon perceive that he adopts that policy merely because he knows himself to be guilty of the offenses charged—that he has no defense to offer. No man can be permitted to defame another, and then evade responsibility by skulking behind a corner. And no man with a proper sense of honor, or of decent regard for his character, would submit to such an accusation as that which we deliberately bring against Whitelaw Reid, nominal editor of the New-York *Tribune*. What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, no one will misunderstand his reasons for doing so.

BASE-BALL.

The Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, played the second game of their series with the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of that city, on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, commencing at 4:10 o'clock. It was a very interesting and well-played game throughout. On the Reliance side Brennan, Walker, and Brooks led at the bat, each making two first-base hits. Brooks, Hodes, Holloway, and Finnegan excelled in the field, doing very well in their respective positions. On the other side Brenahan led at the bat, making three first-base hits, and Duffy played skillfully at third base, making some very good stops and fly catches. The game lasted nearly two hours, and was finally won by the Reliance Club by a score of 10 to 4, as follows:

TUTTLE & BAILEY.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	RELIANCE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pritchard, c. f.	2	1	0	0	Holloway, r. f.	2	0	2	0
Nolan, 1st b.	1	1	9	0	Swandell, 2d b.	0	0	1	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	3	1	Finnegan, 3d b.	1	0	3	3
Stoddard, c.	0	0	5	1	Brennan, c.	3	2	4	2
Hock, 2d b.	0	0	0	2	Walker, 1st b.	1	2	11	0
Gormley, l. f.	0	0	4	0	Maloney, p.	1	1	0	3
Duffy, 3d b.	0	0	4	2	Brooks, s. s.	0	2	3	3
Valentine, r. f.	0	0	2	0	Hodes, c. f.	1	0	3	1
Brenahan, s. s.	1	3	0	3	Kennedy, l. f.	1	0	0	0
Total	4	6	27	9	Total	10	7	27	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Tuttle & Bailey	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Reliance	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	—10

Umpire—Mr. James Clinton, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Tuttle & Bailey, 6; Reliance, 5.
Runs earned—Tuttle & Bailey, 0; Reliance, 3.

A game was played on the Waverley Fair Grounds, in Waverley, N. J., yesterday afternoon, between the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, and the Resolute Club, of Elizabeth, N. J. It was a very good game up to the seventh inning, when the score stood 5 to 2 in favor of the Pavonia Club. In this inning, however, Sheehan, the pitcher of the Pavonias, left the field on account of illness, and Meehan, the second baseman, took his place as pitcher, Slower taking Meehan's place as catcher. These compulsory changes had a very disastrous and demoralizing effect upon the Pavonia Club, and the Resolutes were enabled to make a large number of runs. The game was finally won by the Resolute Club by a score of 16 to 8.

The Mutuals, of this City, played a game with the Hartford Club, in Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon, and, notwithstanding the fine and very close game recently played between these clubs, the Mutuals were very badly defeated, the Hartfords winning by a score of 7 to nothing. In the game with the New-Haven Club, in New-Haven, Conn., on Monday afternoon, the Mutuals won by a score of 4 to 2.

The Philadelphia Club also defeated the St. Louis Club on Monday afternoon by a score of 16 to nothing.

This afternoon the Mutuals, of this City, will play a game with the New-Haven Club, in New-Haven, Conn.

On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Concord and Seneca Clubs, both of Brooklyn. Also between the Red Stockings, of Brooklyn, and the Athletic Club, of this City.

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:
THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN OHIO; SENATOR MORTON'S SPEECH.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE SILVER MOUNTAIN OF SANTA EULALIA.
SOME REMINISCENCES OF ANDREW JOHNSON.
THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA. By THOMAS HARDY.
CHEESE-MAKING, &c.; IRRIGATION; CORN IN THE SOUTH.
POTTED DAY; MUSCATEL RAISINS; VARIETIES.
With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.
Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Evening Telegram
HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY EVENING JOURNAL IN THE UNITED STATES.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM
IS PUBLISHED AT 12 O'CLOCK, 3 O'CLOCK, AND 5 O'CLOCK, AND CONTAINS
SPECIAL REPORTS BY CABLE
OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKETS, OF AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILWAY SHARES, AND ALL LEADING STAPLES.
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Everdell, Principal Office, 302 Broadway, wedding and visiting cards, engraving, printing of every description. Established 1840.

Nothing can equal the tonic and invigorating effects of the PERUVIAN SYRUP (a protoxide of iron.)

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

LEE—BLOOD.—In London, England, on the 21st July, 1875, at the Church of St. Matthew, Oakley square, by Rev. A. H. S. Bean, MATTIE W. BLOOD, to CORNELIUS SMITH LEE, both of the City of New-York.

ARGUIMBAU.—At Shelter Island, Aug. 10, 1875, E. HARVEY, son of John D. and Agnes M. Arguimbau, aged 7 months.

BEDELL.—At Hempstead, Long Island, Aug. 9, CATHARINE A., daughter of the late Stephen C. Bedell, in the 54th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, corner of Main and Jackson sts., on Wednesday, Aug. 11, at 2 o'clock, and at the Hempstead M. E. Church at 3 o'clock.

CORNWELL.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 336 East 118th st., (Harlem,) on Saturday, Aug. 7, PETER N. CORNWELL, in the 49th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also Keystone Lodge, F. and A. M., and the members of the Jackson Club, Highlands, N. J., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Wednesday, the 11th, at 12 o'clock.

COLLIN.—At Hillsdale, N. Y., Sunday, Aug. 8, S. BINGHAM COLLIN, in the 70th year of his age.

FOX.—On 10th inst., after a long and painful illness, JOHN FOX, late of New-Orleans, aged 56 years.

Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, East 28th st., Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be transferred to New-Orleans for interment.

GODDARD.—In Norwich, Conn., on the 5th inst., CATHARINE S., widow of George C. Goddard, and daughter of the late Seth P. Staples, of New-York.

HESLIN.—THOMAS HESLIN, on Monday, Aug. 9, 1875, in the 37th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 331 East 46th st., to New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

HORE.—At Castleton Heights, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 10th August, AGNES MARY, youngest child of Archibald and Kathleen Hore, aged 13 months.

Funeral from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, 12th, at 4 P. M.

HEGEMAN.—At Seabright, on Sunday, Aug. 8, ELISE JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of J. Niven and Jeannette Fenton Hegeman, aged 5 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her grandfather, William Hegeman, No. 9 West 31st st., on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HERRIOT.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Sunday, Aug. 8, 1875, Dr. GEORGE HERRIOT, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, South Broadway, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family respectfully invited. Carriages in waiting on arrival of 2 o'clock train from 42d st.

LOVE.—On the 9th inst., ELIZA A., wife of Joseph Love, aged 27 years, 8 months, 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 371 West 56th st., on Wednesday, at 1:30 o'clock without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

McALONEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 10, Mrs. ISABELLA McALONEY, aged 77 years.

Funeral Thursday, Aug. 12, from the residence of her son, John McAloney, on Ridge st., Astoria.

MONTMOLLIN.—At Radnor, Penn., Saturday, Aug. 7, 1875, FREDERICK MONTMOLLIN, of Lexington, Ky., aged 79.

POE.—At Bath, Long Island, Aug. 10, 1875, of gastric fever, CLINTON BERRY, youngest son of Mary and the late Alfred C. Poe.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 12, at 1:30 P. M. Trains leave Green-Wood for Bath at 12:30 P. M.

RIKER.—At Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875, Mrs. ANNA ELIZA RIKER, relict of the late Daniel Riker, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles Moadinger, No. 17 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J.

VENUS.—On Monday morning, Aug. 9, THOMAS VENUS, aged 70.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 3 P. M., without further notice, from his late residence at East Williamsburg, Long Island.

WHITE.—On Monday Aug. 9, at her late residence, No. 17 Lee av., Brooklyn, E. D., ELIZABETH, widow of the late William White, in the 60th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

WRIGHT.—At Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 2d inst., REUBEN S. WRIGHT, formerly of this City, aged 63 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A blessing on Mrs. Winslow" for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP relieves the child from pain and cures dysentery and diarrhoea. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the infant race. Sold by all druggists.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ANY PERSON soever having any claims against the firm of ROUSS, BELL & CO., will please present them forthwith to Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, attorneys for the assignees, No. 29 Wall st., (Drexel Building,) New-York. The accounts must be verified, and the claim contain a statement of the debt, what for, and with what member of the firm contracted.
JOHN J. MORRIS, JOHN CURRIE WILMERDING, } Assignees.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

INDORSED AND PRESCRIBED BY THE leading physicians throughout the country, MILK OF MAGNESIA as the best preparation known for the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, &c. It is peculiarly adapted for children and females. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

A STANDARD REMEDY—KEARNEY'S SUPERIOR EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases of Bladder and Kidneys: only specific for Gravel, Diabetes, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, and Female Complaints.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED in stock privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAWARD'S COAL TRADE JOURNAL.
Established in 1869. Is now recognized as the best authority upon the coal trade, furnishing a weekly review of the receipts, prices, freights, and facts of interest relating to the trade everywhere. Price $2 50 per annum. F. E. SAWARD, Publisher, No. 39 Nassau st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	44	Leather, sides	21,128
Beans, bbls	252	Peanuts, bags	25
Bees-wax, pk	1	Resin, bbls	1,602
Flour, bbls	18,157	Spirits Turp., bbls	341
Meal, bbls	100	Crude Turp., bbls	200
Meal, bags	1,080	Tar, bbls	183
Wheat, bushels	543,117	Pork, pks	102
Corn, bushels	149,800	Cut-meats, pks	367
Oats, bushels	22,650	Lard, tcs	324
Rye, bushels	44	Butter, pks	8,077
Malt, bushels	1,825	Cheese, pks	15,044
Peas, bushels	600	Sugar, bbls	292
Copper, bbls	442	Starch, pks	480
Copper, cakes	611	Skins, bales	83
Cotton, bales	256	Stearine, pks	95
Eggs, bbls	1,198	Tallow-oil, bbls	60
Hops, bales	44	Tallow, pks	138
Hides, No.	9,448	Tobacco, hhds	29
Hides, bales	342	Tobacco, pks	224
Lard-oil, bbls	55	Wool, bales	425
Lead, pigs	136	Whisky, bbls	347

ASHES—Have been slow of sale at easier rates. Pots quoted at $5 ⅌ 100 ℔., with sales of 60 bbls. from receivers' hands at this rate, and Pearls nominal.

BEESWAX—Yellow has been in quite moderate demand within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been in less urgent request, and less buoyant as to price. Sales have been reported of 500 bags, by the Tycho Brahe, on private terms; 2,479 bags Santos, by do., at 19½c.; and, at Baltimore, 1,600 bags Rio, by the May Queen, at 18⅝c., gold. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here, this evening, is 41,199 bags. Other kinds have been inactive, yet without important alteration as to values....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¾c.@19c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 19¾c.@20c., gold, ⅌ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@21c. gold; Santos, fair to good, 19¼c.@21c.; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Singapore, 22½c.@24c.; Jamaica 18c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@22c.; Ceylon, 21c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 18½c.@20½c.; San Domingo, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18c.@21½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in fairly active request for early delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. The inquiry has been in good part for export, mostly for Liverpool, though in part for the Baltic. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,872 bales, (of which 382 bales were on last evening,) including 1,569 bales to spinners and 303 bales to shippers. And subsequently further sales were rumored of 1,000 bales for export, but without confirmation. The business for forward delivery has been quite moderate, opening about steady, but closing about 1-16c.@3-32c. ⅌ ℔. higher, influenced, to some extent, by the freer movements recently in stock for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,900 bales, (of which 6,600 bales were on last evening and 7,300 bales were to-day,) with 300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 13 15-16c.@13 31-32c.; September, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; October, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; November, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; December, 13 11-16c.; January, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; February, 13 31-32c.@14c.; March, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; April, 14 7-16c.; May, 14 25-32c.@14 11-16c.; June, 14 15-16c. ⅌ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 256 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 366 bales, against 399 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 759 bales, against 1,200 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,456,559 bales, against 3,760,733 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 60 bales; to the Continent, 1,831 bales. Stock in New-York, 69,185 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 112,323 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Good Ordinary	13¼	13¼	13½	13½
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	14⅜	14½	14¾	14¾
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Middling Fair	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been neglected and quoted nominal, at from $2 12@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A more active movement has been reported in State and Western Flour at an advance of 5c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. The export demand has been largely for Minnesota Extras, (partly for the English markets, for which free purchases of choice patent stock have been made,) and City Mills, the latter for the West Indies and South America. Regular shipping Extras have been moderately sought after, mostly within the range of $6 25@$6 45 ⅌ bbl. Trade and Family Extras have been in fair request on the basis of our quotations. More inquiry has been noted for Superfine and No. 2 within our range....The sales since our last have been 25,100 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; poor to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 40@$6, chiefly at from $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 15@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 45, in lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7 15; City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7 75, chiefly at $7@$7 75 for the West Indies and South America; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 50, mainly at $6 25@$6 40; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, plain, at $6 35@$8, mainly at $6 80@$7 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 35@$8 25; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extra, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6 35@$8 25, mostly Amber, at $7 25@$7 75; Western White do. Extras, $6 35@$8 75, mainly at $7 50@$8; St. Louis Extra, $6 30@$8 75, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Gennessee, $6 35@$7 75; Minnesota patent stock, $7@$9, chiefly at $7 35@$8; with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 14,350 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota and City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in good request, quoted about 10c. ⅌ bbl. higher, closing firmly. The business has been checked, to some extent, by the limited offerings. Sales have been reported here since our last of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$6 for Superfine; $6 10@$7 10 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $7 15@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at steady rates. We quote the range at from $5 10@$6 25 for poor to very choice Superfine, the latter an extreme. Sales 340 bbls., chiefly at $5 85@$6 15 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in more demand at about former prices. Sales equal to 1,700 bbls., at from $3 90@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $4 10@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. Brandywine at the quoted rat[illegible] 100 bbls. Tropical at $4 50, and 400 bbls. poor Yellow Western at $3 90@$4 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 52½@$2 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

FRUITS—There has been a light jobbing trade at generally firm prices. Sales 1,500 boxes layer Raisins at $2 20; 500 boxes loose Muscatel do., $3 50; 275 bbls. Currants, 6¼c.; 25 casks Turkey Prunes, 7⅞c.@8¼c.; 900 cases Sardines at 24c.@24½c. for half boxes, and 13¾c.@14c. for quarter boxes.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in very brisk demand, mainly for export, at an improvement of 1c.@2c. a bushel. The offerings of strictly prime have been comparatively moderate. A considerable portion of the day's receipts, (up to requirements as to quality and condition,) was delivered on contracts. The dealings were mostly in No. 2 Chicago and No. 1 Spring. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring scarce and held above the views of buyers. The export movements were checked by the advance in ocean freights, though favored by the cable advices of stronger markets. Winter Wheat has been comparatively dull and nominally unchanged as to values. The main inquiry was for strictly prime Amber Western, partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 349,000 bushels at $1 51 for prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 50 for prime Milwaukee do.; $1 46 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 38½ for No. 3 do.; $1 39@$1 41 for fair to strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, mainly at $1 40@$1 41 for very good to strictly prime, part to arrive soon; $1 37@$1 39 for heated do. do.; $1 41 for prime No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 35@$1 48 for ungraded Spring; $1 58@$1 60 for Amber Western, mostly at $1 60 for choice, afloat; $1 55@$1 58 for Red do.; $1 55@$1 60 (nominally) for White do., with up to $1 70 quoted as asked for extra choice, an exceptionally high rate; $1 55 for Amber Pennsylvania. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 128,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, August options, at $1 40, (part notified as ready for delivery to-day;) 24,000 bushels do., last half of August, part at $1 40; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August, at $1 46½, with prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, last half of August, quoted at $1 51 bid, chiefly for delivery on contract....Corn has been in comparatively moderate request, and at the close quoted heavy. The firmer range of ocean freights, especially by steam for Liverpool, has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,000 bushels at 83½c.@85c. for sailing vessel new Mixed Western, the latter rate for choice, mainly at 83½c.@84½c. for fair to very good; 80c.@83c. for poor to choice steamer do. do., mostly at 82c. for good; 75c.@78c. for heated do.; 84½c.@86c. for new Yellow Western, the latter an extreme, and 91c. for White Western, (five cars.)....Rye has been quiet but firm, with Canada, in bond, quoted at 97½c. bid, and up to $1 asked....Barley has been inactive, with new four-rowed State, September delivery, quoted nominally at $1 20 as the best bid, $1 25 asked, ⅌ bushel....Barley-malt has been quoted essentially unchanged as to price, on, however, a very light inquiry at the moment. Canada West quoted at from $1 60@$1 75, cash and time, and up to $1 80 for extra choice; Western at $1 50@$1 62½; four to six-rowed State, $1 45@$1 55; two-rowed do. at $1 35@$1 45, cash and time....Oats have been in very limited request, and sellers have experienced considerable difficulty in eliciting bids for other than small lots, wanted for prompt use, the market closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 18,000 bushels, at 65c.@68c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, mostly @65c for prime Chicago in store; 68c.@71c. for White Western; 70c. for White State; 68c. for choice Mixed State, from track, and 63½c. for very Mixed Western....Feed has been moderately sought within the range of $20@$31, as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 ℔., and $20@$22 for Bran, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been in fair demand at 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 95c.@$1 15; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@65c....Rye Straw has been in request within the range of 55c.@85c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of Domestic, further sales of 250 half-rolls were sold at 14c., time. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

HEMP—Manila Hemp has been quiet, but quoted firm. Sales, 500 bales, reported at 8¼c., gold. In Jute Butts there has been a liberal business in Boston, with trade here quiet. Sales lately, not before reported, 500 bales in Boston, in lots, at 3 3-16c., currency; 500 bales, to arrive there in September, at 2¾c., currency, and 3,850 bales, to arrive there in October, at 2⅝c., currency. Market otherwise inactive. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¼c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, ⅌ ℔.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, ⅌ ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ⅌ ton; Jute, 3¼c.@5¼c.; Jute Butts, 3c.@3 1-16c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been in fair demand at firm prices. Sales 1,585 Bogota, 22 ℔., 19c.@20c., gold, 60 days; 1,617 Central American, 19 ℔., 20c., gold, 60 days; 300 Buenos Ayres seconds, 19½c., gold, and 350 country Steers on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper meets with a fair inquiry at steady rates. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 23c. ⅌ ℔.; sales 250,000 ℔....Trade in Copper products has been inactive, even in a jobbing way at previous quotations. New Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ⅌ ℔.....Holders of Scotch Pig Iron have been firm in their views, supplies having been limited and the cable advices having been of higher figures, but the demand has been quite moderate.....American Pig Iron has been offering with comparative freedom and generally quoted weak as to prices without leading to much activity. Wrought Scrap Iron has been slow of sale at unaltered figures....Iron Rails have been held with comparative confidence, yet have been without notable animation in the reported dealings, while production has been on a restricted scale; Steel Rails have been in more request at full rates, with recent sales of 3,500 tons reported on private terms....Manufactured Iron has been in limited demand, mostly in a jobbing way, at about former quotations. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $29@$30 50; Glengarnock, $31@$32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$27, the latter an extreme; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $46@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; American Steel Rails, $75, at tide-water; Wrought Scrap, $31@$32, from yard, ⅌ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $60@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 13c., gold....Lead has been very quiet since our last, with foreign Pig quoted at $6 62½@$6 87½, American Pig at $5 95@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c., Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been lightly dealt in at from $7 12½@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $7 15@$7 25 for domestic....American Steel has been in some request at from 9c.@16c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; English do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ⅌ ℔....Regulus Antimony has been slow of sale at 13¼c.@13½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American....Shot has been selling in lots at 9¾c.@10¾c. ⅌ ℔....Tin has been in rather light demand at about former rates, with sales reported of 1,000 bxs. Charcoal, part to arrive, on private terms; 250 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 25, gold, and 250 pigs Malacca at 18½c., gold. We quote: Straits at 18¼c.@18½c.; English at 18½c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c., and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold; and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8@$8 25; I. C. Coke, $6 62½@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 25@$7 50; Coke Terne, $6 50@$6 75, gold....Zinc has been without important movement; quotations unchanged, ranging from 8⅝c.@9c., gold.

MOLASSES—The better qualities of foreign, suited to the requirements of refiners, have been in fair demand at very full rates. The poorer grades, however, have been quite dull and quoted irregular in price. Sales have been made of 70 hhds. Guadaloupe, testing 54, at 43c., and 283 hhds., 29 tcs., and 70 bbls. Trinidad on private terms. The jobbing inquiry has been very moderate within the previous range. We quote: Porto Rico at 41c.@55c.; Barbados, 42c.@44c.; Demerara, 36c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 38c.@45c.; do., refining grades, 39c. for 50 test, up in color, quality, &c., to the standard insisted on by refiners; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@28c.; St. Croix, 41c.@44c.; Antigua, 42c.@45c.; St Kitts, 40c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in moderate request, with Sugar Syrup quoted at from 38c.@63c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime, ⅌ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been quiet since our last at 24c. for hhds. and 27c. for bbls., on, however, a restricted business.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately sought after, within the range of from $1 70@$1 80 for Strained to good Strained, $1 80@$2 10 for No. 2, $2 50@$4 75 for No. 1, $4 50@$5 25 for Pale, $6 25@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass ⅌ 280 ℔. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Strained (half to arrive) at $1 70; 325 bbls. No. 1 and low Pale at $2 80@$4 20, and 100 bbls. fine at $4 25 ⅌ 280 ℔....Tar has been in moderate demand, and quoted at from $2 50@$2 75 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2 ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, and quoted firmer, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c.@32c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 525 bbls. at 31½c.@32c. for merchantable, and 32½c. for New-York pks., and 50 bbls. large gauge at 32½c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm, though not in much request at the moment, have been quoted firm. Linseed has been less urgently sought after, and quoted somewhat irregular. Lard, Menhaden, and Red-oils have been moderately inquired for, within our range. Palm, Olive, Cotton-seed, Resin, and Cocoanut oils have been lightly dealt in since our last, with values ruling essentially as before. We quote: Crude Whale, 59c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@72c; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 50@$1 52½; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, 95c.@$1 05 for good to strictly prime, and 80c.@90c. for No. 1; Red-oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71c.@72c.; Linseed-oil, 70c.@72½c., in cks. and bbls., with sales of 250 bbls. at Boston, to go West, on private terms; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 18, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 33c.@35c.; Bleached do., 45c.@48c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 40c.@45c.; Yellow do., 55c.@60c.; Refined Yellow, 67½c.@70c., and White, 70c.@72½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 62c.@68c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10¾c.@13¼c.; Tanners' Oil, 39c.@42c....At New-Bedford sales have been made of 50 bbls. Crude Whale, for manufacturers, on private terms; 500 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, and 370 bbls. do., for manufacturing, at $1 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive, but quoted steady since our last, on the basis of 5¼c.@5⅜c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 9c.@9¼c. in shipping order....Refined has been in more demand for export and quoted firmer since our last, with early delivery quoted at 11⅜c.@11½c., and forward delivery at 11¼c.@11⅜c. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 9,300 bbls., for early delivery, at 11⅜c.@11½c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 9¼c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, August deliveries, quoted at 11c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, chiefly for export, at however rather easier rates. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 650 bbls. Western Mess at $21 65@$21 75, mainly at $21 75; small lots Prime Mess at $19 50@$19 75, and of Extra Prime at $16 25@$16 50 for inspected....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $21 65@$21 70, closing with $21 70 bid, and 250 bbls., September, at $21 65, closing with $21 70 bid....Dressed Hogs have been offered with reserve, and have been in demand at firmer rates, with City at 10¼c.@10¾c. for heavy to light....City Cut-meats have been generally inactive on the basis of the previous quotations. Sales have been confined to sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Western nominal....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.@10⅝c., Smoked Shoulders at 11¾c., Pickled Hams at 13½c.@14c., Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c., Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12¼c.@12½c.; Rib Bellies, bxs., 14 ℔., 12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8¾c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., nominal....Bacon has been very quiet since our last, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c.; Western Long and Short Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of small lots of City Long Clear at quoted rates....Lard has been more active for early delivery at rather firmer rates, with the main call noted as for shipment. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c.; 250 tcs. new do. at 13⅝c.@13¾c.; 25 tcs. fancy do. at 14c.; 300 tcs. Western Kettle at 14½c.; 360 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 300 tcs. do., fancy, (Lockitt's,) for shipment, 13½c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13c.; Refined, for the Continent, at 14c., and 350 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13¾c....And for forward delivery, sales have been made of 1,750 tcs. Western Steam, September option, at 14⅛c.@14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14¼c., with August quoted 14 3-16c.@14¼c., and seller the remainder of the year quoted at 12⅞c. asked, ⅌ ℔....The inquiry for Beef has been mainly for job lots, on the basis of previous quotations. We quote at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 100 bbls....Tierce Beef quiet, and quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, and $28 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce....Beef Hams have been in moderate demand since our last at from $20@$23 for good to extra choice old, $15@$18 for ordinary to fair do., and up to $26 50 for very choice new, (the latter most sought after)....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted.

RICE—Has been firm in moderately active demand in a jobbing way at generally firm prices. Carolina, fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 87½, gold; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔. Sales 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $2 70, gold, ⅌ 100 ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with more freedom, and have been quoted rather weak as to price, with a less confident demand noticed. Sales have been made of 1,170 hhds., 400 bxs., and 18,000 bags, including 920 hhds. poor to about scant good refining Cuba, at from 7⅝c.@8 3-16c.; 75 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 175 hhds. and 400 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@7⅝c.; and 18,000 bags Iloilo at 7 5-16c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do. at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9⅜c.; Manila bags 7¼c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Refined sugars have been in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11⅛c.; Powdered, 11⅛c.; Granulated at 10⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅝c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 9c.@9⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been more freely dealt in at firm rates. Good to strictly prime quoted at 8⅞c.@9c.; sales, 291,000 ℔., chiefly at 9c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine has been inactive at 15⅝c.@15¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.; City nominal.

TEAS—Firm but quiet; sales, 800 half chests Green and 850 half chests Japan, on private terms.

TOBACCO—A moderate demand prevails for supplies, partly on export account, at generally unchanged prices. Holders of really desirable lots are quite firm in their views, and offering stocks with reserve. Sales have been reported of 450 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9c.@22c.; 100 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf on private terms; 200 cases 1873 State at 10½c.@15c; 130 cases sundry growths, in lots, at 7c.@35c.; and 200 bales Havana, in lots, at 85c.@$1, ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Firm, but dull at $1 23 ⅌ gallon; sales 50 bbls.

WOOLS—Domestic Fleece has been in moderate request and without further important changes in values. Medium and low grades have been attracting most attention. The finer qualities have not been in much favor at the ruling figures, while the offerings have been increasing. Domestic Pulled has been in very moderate supply and demand within the previous range. Combing Wool has been quoted firm on a fair inquiry. Texas and California produce has been in moderately active demand on the basis of our quotations. Carpet Wools have been of ready sale and quoted firm. Foreign Wools have been dull and weak. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 22,500 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 37c.@46c.; 4,000 ℔. unwashed at 30c.@32c.; 7,200 ℔. Domestic Pulled, part at 45c.@46c.; 38,000 ℔. Texas, part at 25c.@29c.; 45,000 ℔. California Fall on private terms; 55,000 ℔. California Spring, part at 21½c.@28½c.; and 107 bales Cape on private terms. The next London Colonial Wool sales are to commence on the 17th inst.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ⅌ ℔.
X to XX	43@50
XXX to Picklock	50@56
No. 1 Fleece	45@50
No. 2 Fleece	43@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30@40
Tub-washed Fleece	48@56
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15@33
New-Mexico Fleece	17@35
California Spring Clip	19@33
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	17@23
Extra Pulled	44@50
Super Pulled	38@50
No. 1 Pulled	27@35
Lambs' Pulled	38@48
Donskoi	18@36
Montevideo	17@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18@32
Rio Grande	18@30
Mexican	20@22
Cape	32@36
Combing Wool	38@63
Australian Wool	43@52
East India Wool	15@50
Mediterranean	15@35
Noils	20@55
Camel's Hair	16@20
Sheep-skins, foreign	22@29

FREIGHTS—An unusually extensive business has been reported in the line of Grain shipments on berth and charter at firmer rates. The chartering movement was checked to some extent by the scant offerings of tonnage for early use. Several vessels were rechartered at the current figures. Vessels to arrive were offering rather more freely, and were quoted somewhat irregular, meeting with less favor from shippers. Tonnage for Petroleum was in more demand at about former quotations. The offerings of cotton were more liberal, mostly for Liverpool and the Baltic, and of Provisions, Leather and Tobacco fair, at the going rates. Vessels suited to the Tobacco, Deal, and Lumber trades were in request. Coal business dull....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ⅌ ℔.; 68,500 bushels Grain, including 3[illegible],000 bushels at 8¾d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d.; 24,000 bushels do. at 9d., and about 4,500 bushels do., delivered to vessel, at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; and by steam, 136,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d.@10d. ⅌ bushel, mostly Wheat on the basis of 10d. ⅌ bushel, in good part for next week's shipments; 750 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef and 75 hhds. Tobacco on private terms; 850 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@37s. 6d.; 6,100 bxs. Cheese part at 45s. ⅌ ton; also, a British ship, 1,117 tons, placed on the berth, hence for general cargo. And by steam, of through freights, from Chicago, via New-York, 500 bxs. Bacon at 68c. ⅌ 100 ℔.; with some shipments of Provisions, via Boston and Philadelphia, reported at 65c. ⅌ 100 ℔....For London, by sail, 100 bbls. Resin on private terms; and by steam, 56,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ⅌ 60 ℔.; 100 tcs. Beef at 8s. ⅌ tierce; and 10,000 bxs. Cheese, at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Hull, by steam, 500 bbls. Sugar, at 35s. ⅌ ton....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 6d.; another, 504 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters do.; another, 356 tons, hence, with about 2,400 quarters do., and another, 470 tons, hence, with about 3,200 quarters do., all same conditions; a British bark, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do., at 7s. 6d.; a Norwegian bark, 455 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do. at 7s. 6d.; another, 298 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, (previous to arrival,) on private terms, quoted nominally there at 7s. 3d.@7s. 6d.; and a British bark, 898 tons, (to arrive from Delaware Breakwater,) hence, with about 6,000 quarters do., at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 125 bxs. Bacon at 40s. ⅌ ton, and 2,000 Staves on private terms; also a Portuguese ship, 1,482 tons, (now here,) with about 9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. ⅌ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 1.30 reich-marks; 1,500 tcs. Lard at 1.70 do.; and 2,000 sides Leather at 3.50 do....For Cronstadt, by steam, (via Hull,) 600 bales Cotton at 15-32d. ⅌ ℔....For Santander, an American schooner, 329 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples, an American bark, 596 tons, hence, with Tobacco, reported at about 42s. 6d....For the Adriatic, an Italian bark, 363 tons, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. and 32½c. ⅌ case....For the Piræus, an American brig, 329 tons, hence, with equal to about 10,000 cases Petroleum, at 32c. ⅌ case....For Hayti, an American schooner, 138 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at about 80c. ⅌ bbl., and back with Logwood, from Jamaica, reported at about $4 50....For the Provinces, an American brig, 329 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, reported on private terms....For the north side of Cuba and back an American schooner, 203 tons, with general cargo, at $2,000....For New-Orleans, an American ship, 912 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat—demand chiefly speculative, and prices higher; market active; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 27½, spot; $1 25½ seller September; $1 22½ seller all the year; No. 3 do., $1 20@$1 22; Rejected, $1 08@$1 09½. Corn irregular, but in the main higher; No. 2, mixed, 70⅞c. bid spot; 72c. seller September; Rejected, 68c. Oats active but lower; No. 2, 42½c., spot; 43¾c. bid, seller August; 38¾ bid, seller September. Barley inactive; lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 11, seller September; $1 10, seller October. Rye quiet but firm; No. 2, 83½c., seller September. Pork quiet and weak at $21 45, spot; $21 55@$21 57½, seller September. Lard quiet but steady at 13⅝c., spot; 13¾c., seller September; $13 90@$13 95, seller all the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky—All offerings taken at $1 18½. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat lower; $1 27 bid, August; $1 24¾ bid, September. Corn easier at 69¾c., August, 71¾c., September. Oats firm at 44c., August; 38⅞c.@39c., September. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels; Corn, 110,000 bushels; Oats 18,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 204,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 350 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Lake Receipts—11,424 bbls. Flour, 245,300 bushels Wheat, 267,000 bushels Corn, 48,500 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—2,900 bbls. Flour, 122,500 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats. Railroad Shipments—2,900 bbls. Flour, 22,500 bushels Wheat, 80,000 bushels Corn, 10,500 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—2,000 bbls. Flour, 108,300 bushels Wheat, 33,500 bushels Corn; to interior points, 17,500 bushels Wheat. Freights by Canal—Boatmen and shippers are generally apart, and but few loads were taken; Corn, 7¾c.; Wheat, 8½c. to New-York, tolls included. Flour quiet and firm; 600 bbls. sold at $6 25@$6 75 for Spring, $6 50@$7 50 for Amber and baker's, $7 25@$8 for White, and $6 for Rye. Wheat dull, irregular, and unsettled; sales of small lots No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1 45. Corn quiet, closing firm; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 76½c.@77c., principally at 76½c. Oats dull and scarce; sales one car White Canada at 66½c. on the track. Rye and Barley—None here. Seeds inactive. Pork steady at $22 50 for heavy mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines nominally $1 21.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 10.—Flour inactive and unchanged. Wheat—Demand chiefly speculative and prices higher; market active; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 49@$1 50, cash; $1 50@$1 52½, August; $1 50¾@$1 51½, September; No. 3 Fall, $1 37¾ bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, in car lots, 70c., cash; 71⅛c.@71¼c., September; 68½c., October. Oats higher; 52c. bid, cash; sales at 50c.@50½c., August; 42½c., September. Rye higher; No. 2, 85c.@86c. Pork steady and firm at $22 50 for small lots. Lard firm, but inactive; Winter Steam, 14½c. asked; 14c. bid. Bulk Meats steady and firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Upcountry Bacon higher; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13⅝c.@13¾c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 20. Hogs higher; Shippers, $7 40@$7 65; Bacon grades, $7 50@$7 75; Butchers', $7 80@$8 25. Cattle steady, with a fair demand; good to choice natives, $6@$6 50; medium to fair, $4 50@$5 50; native Cows, $2 25@$3 25; stockers, $3 25@$4 37½; good Texas Steers, $4 25; medium to fair, $3 50@$3 85; common, $2 50@$2 90. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 125 Hogs, 1,342 head of Cattle.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced 4c.@5c., closing steady; No. 2 White Wabash, new, $1 48; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 56; Extra do., $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 54; new do., $1 48; seller September, $1 52½; seller October, $1 52; No. 2, new, $1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55; new do., $1 46½; seller September, $1 51; No. 3 do., new, $1 30; rejected, $1 08. Corn fair and prices have advanced 1c.@1½c., closing steady; High Mixed, 77½c.; seller September, 78c.; seller October, 78½c.; Low Mixed, 77c.; no grade, 75½c.; damaged, 66½c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced 2c., closing steady; No. 2, 66c.; seller August, 50½c.; September, 46c.; Michigan, 66c. Freights dull; unchanged. Receipts—16 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—Cotton steady; Middlings, 14¾c.@14⅞c. Flour quiet, but very firm; prices unchanged. Wheat firm and steady; No. 2 Western Amber, $1 60; mixed do., $1 55; No. 2 Western Red, $1 55; Pennsylvania Red, $1 50; Maryland do., $1 30@$1 56; do. Amber, $1 57@$1 62; do. White, $1 40@$1 60. Corn—Southern firm; Western quiet and steady; Southern White, 86c.@88c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western mixed, 85c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye dull at 90c.@95c. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions firm and fairly active. Pork, $22 25@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Loose, packed, 9½c.@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders, 10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.; Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard firm; Crude, 14¼c.; Refined, 14¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Petroleum dull; heavy; Crude, 5¼c.; Refined, 11¼c. Coffee steady; unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 24.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 10.—Flour, fair demand, but at lower rates; Family, $7 40@$7 65. Wheat dull and lower; Red, $1 30@$1 65. Corn quiet and weak, at 72c.@76c. Oats quiet but steady, at 70c.@75c. Rye quiet but steady, at 95c.@$1. Pork quiet but firm at $22. Lard quiet but firm; Summer, 13⅛c. Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 13½c.; Bulk Meats, steady and firm; Shoulders, 8⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Hogs scarce and firmer; common light, $7@$7 40; fair to medium, $7 50@$7 85; good, $7 90@$8; receipts, 431 head; shipments, 730 head. Whisky steady and firm, at $1 18. Butter quiet and weak.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 10.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat—Full prices asked, but no demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 35¾; No. 2 do., $1 31, August, $1 29; September, $1 26. Corn firmer, held higher; No. 2, 70½c. Oats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 54½c. Barley unsettled, higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 12@$1 13. Rye steady and firm; No. 1, 83c. Provisions easier. Mess Pork, $21 55, cash and September. Freights—To Buffalo, 2½c.; to Oswego, 5½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 65,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $8 75 for Double Extra. Wheat firm; sales of 2,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 1,000 bushels No. 1 White Michigan at $1 65. Corn unchanged; sales at 84c.@85c. Corn-meal—$35 for Bolted, $34 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6c.; Corn and Rye, 5½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2@$2 10 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—329,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,479,000 feet Lumber.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced for new; Extra, $1 53; new do., $1 50; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 52¼; new, $1 44; No. 2 do., $1 44; new, $1 37; No. 1 Amber, $1 49; new, $1 43. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats active and 2c. higher; No. 1 Mixed, 62c. Receipts, two days—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments, two days—900 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 40@$1 60. Corn quiet but firm at 85c.@87c. Oats quiet but firm at 75c.@80c. Rye nominal. Provisions steady and firm. Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c.@13c. Bacon; Shoulders, 10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.@13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Lard—Tierce, 14⅞c.@15c.; Keg, 15¾c. Whisky, $1 18. Bagging—Demand good at full prices at 13¾c.@14¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair, 8¾c.@9¾c.; prime, 9¾c.@10c. Dry-salted Meats firmer; Shoulders, 9½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 56; Gold, 113½.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 10, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, A. H. Muller & Son sold the plot 78 by 100.11 by 96.9 by 103.4, on the north-west corner of New avenue and One Hundred and Ninth street, for $7,700, to B. Lehmeier, plaintiff in the legal action; and D. M. Seaman sold under a similar order in foreclosure, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, the three-story, high-stoop, basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 100.10 on East One Hundred and Fourth street, north side, 350 feet west of Second avenue, for $5,000, to S. T. Meyer, second mortgagee. Under a similar court order, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold the lot 16.8 by 102.2, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, north side, 181.8 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $3,700, to C. L. Mead. Also, by a similar order, George Waddington, Esq., Referee, H. N. Camp sold the four lots, 25 by 100 each, on Central avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Oxford place, for $500, to Anne F. Van Rensselaer, plaintiff in the legal action.

The other sales announced to take place were postponed, as follows: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the lot 23.1 by 85.6, by 23 by 82.7, on West Thirtieth street, south side, 190 feet east of Seventh avenue, adjournde to Aug. 17. A sale by James M. Miller of the two four-story brick buildings, with plot 49.5 by 100, on Seventh avenue, north-east corner of Twenty-sixth street, adjourned to Aug. 24.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows: By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirty-first street, north side, 85 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, the foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, same Referee, of building with lot 25 by 100, on Manhattan street, north side, 14.10 feet west of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

By Winans & Davies, at Mount Vernon Hotel, at ——, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davies, Esq., Referee, of twenty acres of land in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, AUG. 10.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 plot on the n. w. corner of New av. and 109th st., 78x100.11x9.96x103.4 .... $7,700

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story high-stoop brick house, with lot on East 104th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.10 .... $5,000

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 lot on East 128th st., n. s., 181.8 ft. w. of 4th av., 16.8x102.2 .... $3,700

By Hugh N. Camp.

4 lots on Central av., e. s., 100 feet. s. of Oxford place, 100x100 .... $500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 10.

Attorney st., e. s., 175 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x100; Jacob Fleischhauer, to Catharine McDevitt	$27,000
Catherine st., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Church st., 20x40; Eliza Murphy to Thomas Murphy	3,000
Cottage st., s. s., lot No. 233, map of village of Mott Haven, 50x100; John C. Bushnell, Referee, to Smith Williamson, (mortgages $4,200)	312
Fulton st., s. s., No. 50, 24.11x20; Sarah J., wife of Charles Everdell, to Mary G. Burtis, 1-5 part	nom.
Hanover st., No. 6; Exchange place, No. 16; Beaver st., No. 69; 64.4x53.4x76x—; Joel B. Post to John A. Post, ½ part	108,500
Houston st., s. s., 186.7 ft. w. of Chrystie st., runs e. 86.7 ft., thence s. 287 ft., thence n. w. 141.6 ft., thence n. 153.7 ft., thence e. 75 ft., thence n. 100 ft., formerly known as "Friends' Burial Ground;" Robert R. and Samuel Willets, Samuel T. Valentine, and Barney Corse to Rector &c., Trinity Church	80,000
Springfield st., s. s., 500.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 50x70, (Twenty-third Ward;) Sarah J., wife of Charles Everdell, to Mary G., wife of John H. Burtis	4,000
10th st., s. s., 193 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x92.3; Joseph Foerster to Ernst C. F. Gasteyger	13,000
14th st., s. s., 294 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x137.1; Sigismund B. Wortmann to John F. and Thomas Wallace	18,000
48th st., s. s., 337.6 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5; Sophia, wife of Morris Stock, to Henry D. Grindle	18,000
71st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.3x100.5; Alfred P. Arnold to Henry Otter	15,000
83d st., n. s., 388.9 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x102.2; Henry Goldsmith to Conrad Boller	13,000
149th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Clifton av., 50x—x27x100; John Eckenfelder to Charles Fritz	3,500
Fairmount av., s. w. s., lot No. 27 map of Fairmount, 100x200; Catherine, wife of Hugh McDevitt, to Susman Schuster	12,500
3d av., w. s., 75 ft. s. of 58th st., 25.5x92; Marks Levy to Henry Schneider	30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. & CHAS. S. BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Broadway, corner Wall st.
NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A WELL-BUILT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale low to close an estate, located between 5th and Madison avs., and below 38th st.; 37.6x65, and dining-room extension; lot 50x98.9, with stable. Further particulars of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, cabinet finish, 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av.; 18.9x55x100. Price $26,000.
J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF the City. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, AT MADISON, N. J.—A BEAUTIFUL country residence, on high ground, modern-built; house 12 rooms; 7 acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns and walks; fine shade; abounds in fruit of all kinds; good out-buildings; fine stone wall on front; fine garden, with every kind of shrubbery, &c.; three-quarters of a mile from depot. It must be seen to be appreciated. It is a perfect gem. Terms easy. Apply to S. D. HUNTING, near the depot, Madison.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—EITHER TWO OR THREE FOUR-story brown-stone houses, connecting, will be rented as a private hotel or boarding-house on 61st st., near Central Park, with a dining-room fifty feet long. Apply to E. DIBRELL, No. 26 Beekman st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE OR FLAT WANTED.—The advertiser, a gentleman whose family consists of three adults, would like to meet a party having a furnished house, and anticipating an absence from the City, who would be willing to let it at a nominal rent in preference to closing it up; highest testimonials as to responsibility. Address HOUSE, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, DURING THREE or four months; well and completely furnished, ready for immediate occupation, by a lady and gentleman; no children. Answer, full particulars, C. D., Brevoort House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH, GERMAN, AND English Employment Bureau can be engaged select servants for all capacities. No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S; removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American girl who has been taught to do everything about house-work well; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN to do chamber-work and waiting, or house-work in a small family, private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH girls, together or separate; one is a first-class cook in every branch; meat, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; the other is a first-class chamber-maid and waitress; have the best references; City and country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a reliable young woman who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook; also makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; will assist with the washing if required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN Protestant girl, for City or country; is used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED woman as cook or laundress; good references given. Call or address for two days Louisa Jones, No. 103 Macdougal st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-class cook; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference can be given; City or country. Call at No. 457 3d av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.
HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising linen and Summer woolen horse sheets, lap dusters, fly nets, saddles and bridles, bits, stirrups, whips, and spurs. Also a large stock of horse blankets and carriage robes in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent horse clippers.

HARNESS BUYERS CAN SAVE MONEY by dealing direct with the manufacturer; a large stock of hand-made harness at very low prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN a splendid set of new light double and single harness; best material; by a first-class City maker, at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES.—INQUIRE of THOMAS DUNCAN, Shore road, Astoria, Long Island, on the farm of Mrs. Woolsey.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a North of Ireland Protestant woman; thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, side dishes; good baker; will assist with washing; neat and obliging; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN Protestant woman as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO IS A thorough cook and house-keeper; is a very satisfactory and obliging disposition; has best of references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, and will assist with the washing and ironing; 5 years City reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS GOOD cook and bread and biscuit baker; willing to assist with the coarse washing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, jellies, and preserves; no objection to a long distance in the country; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 232 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country, hotel, or boarding-house; good reference. Apply at No. 409 West 24th st., below 9th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as cook; willing to assist in washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 202 West [illegible] st., near 7th av.

COOK – CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO French Protestant girls, one as cook; understands French and English cooking, and willing to assist in washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 1 East 55th st., corner 5th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, as good cook; is a good baker; willing to assist with washing and ironing; City or country; good reference. Call at 242 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN, WITH THE BEST testimonials, as a first-class cook; amiable and economical, exceedingly clean and willing; for a private family only. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good references. Call at No. 350 East 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK WHO CAN DO all kinds of artistic cooking equal to a man; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for three days, French Bureau.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman in a private family of adults; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 60 West 36th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook; will assist washer and ironer; no objection to the country; five years' City reference. Call for two days at 107 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer would like a few more engagements by day or week; City or country; all the latest patterns; perfect fit; best reference. Address C., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER TO GO OUT by the day; ladies to have their own fashions; first-class shirrar and plaiter; all children's clothing; at $1 50 per day. Call or address V. M., No. 204 West 41st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, INTELligent woman; a position as housekeeper; willing to make herself useful, or take care of house in absence of owner, where she can take her little boy, ten years old; no salary expected; best reference given. Address G. W., box No. 239 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A LADY as house-keeper or companion to a lady, or to sew where she would be treated as one of the family. Address F. C., Post Office Box No. 727, New-York.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, lately landed; is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT PROTEStant girl to do house-work in a small family; is a good, plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 427 East 14th st., first floor, room No. 4.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 226 West 32d st. in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT Scotch woman, to do general house-work in a small private family; City preferred; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Call at No. 109 7th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress.—By a Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or will do house-work in a small private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 226 West 32d st., in store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A private family, to do general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 335 West 26th st., second floor back.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser; assist with growing children; teach French and German; has best City references; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—A VERY NEAT YOUNG GERMAN Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on several machines; speaks French and German fluently; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID, who can make dresses, trim hats, dress hair, and understands packing and traveling. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, well recommended, and a thorough laundress; understands French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c.; can get up work in the best manner; very willing and obliging; country or City. Apply for two days at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; gives very good references for competency and a good moral character; speaks English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family, as first-class laundress; has good City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., one flight up, in rear, for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERmaid and Seamstress.—By a neat, respectable young woman; competent nurse for young and growing children; good seamstress; dress, make, operate, &c.; understands chamber-work well; best testimonials; country or City; willing and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, respectable young girl, who is kind and attentive to children; also understands her duties as chamber-maid; is very willing and obliging; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day in respectable families; is an excellent sewer. Call at 327 East 16th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, week, or month; is a good dress-maker, and does all kinds of family sewing; terms moderate; best reference. Address K. D., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY seamstress, with her own machine; can make all kinds of under-garments for ladies, gents, and children of all ages, finishes and trims dresses of all kinds. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who understands her business in all its branches, and has lived with the leading families of this City; has good references. Call at No. 206 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WITH THE best of references; she is neat, quick, and a willing and handy girl; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, TO take washing to her residence; fine washing and fluting done; also, gentlemen's washing done in neatest style; best city references; call at 62 East 41st st.

MALES

COLLECTOR, &c.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN as collector, or any other position of trust; can furnish best of reference as to honesty and integrity; brewers, manufacturers, or business men in general will please give this their attention. Address J. M., 719 7th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MAN COOK, (FIRST-class,) in a hotel, boarding-house, or private family; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Address Man Cook, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man aged forty-five years, who is a good driver and groom; can also act as porter in a store, or janitor of a building; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTestant man, aged thirty years, who is a good driver and understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; can milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, and general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., or No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle German, Protestant; understands the care and management of horses and carriages; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Address G. N., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Swede, single, giving the very best City references as a thorough coachman; is strong and willing; speaks English; can milk. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; UNderstands thoroughly the care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; best City references. Address B., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD EXperience as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business in all its branches; will be found respectful and civil at all times; highly recommened. Address John, Box No 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address B. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man; will be found generally useful; first-class references; refers to his former employer. Address J. C., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business; will be found willing and obliging; is strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy; any satisfaction can be given; first-class City reference; will go to any part of the country. Address W. D., No. 144 5th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMEN FOR HIS coachman; a competent man; a careful driver; an excellent groom; strictly temperate; married; no incumbrance; highly recommended by present and former employers. Call or address Q., Coachman, No. 241 East 36th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN—By a Swede, with the best testimonials, as a first-class coachman or gardener; strong, willing, and active; speaks good English; wages moderate; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, WELL-recommended, sober coachman; married; will either live in the country or City; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and all belonging to a harness-room; is a reliable Protestant man, steady and obliging. Can be seen for three days at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG Danish man and wife; man as coachman or gardener; can milk; wife as good plain cook and laundress; good references. Address P. Christian, Flushing, Long Island.

DRIVER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as driver, or to work in a livery stable; is a careful driver; well used to the care of horses, and can give first-class references; will work for low wages. Address Clark, No. 791 9th av.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—AN EXperienced cutter from England, who is willing to make himself generally useful, is in want of a situation. Address C. H., Reinhardt's Hotel, No. 2 Greenwich st., and No. 5 Battery place, Castle Garden.

USEFUL MAN, FARM-WORK, &c.—BY AN English Protestant married man, one child ten years old, (would like rooms to live in,) who can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No 138 West 11th st., or No. 108 6th av.

WANTED—THE MANAGEMENT OF A KID GLOVE department by a man of ten years' experience in this special branch, having a large acquaintance with the trade East and West, and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details both in this country and in Europe, (in a first-class house only;) references unexceptionable. Address PRIVATE, Post Office Box No. 5,126, New-York.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, A SHORT TIME IN this country; speaking good English; has good references as a good waiter; is willing, quiet, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; 13 years best City reference given. Address J. S., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCH, with the best of City references; also has European references excellent; speaks a little English. Can be seen at French Bureau, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

COLORED LAUNDRESS.—ONE WHO thoroughly understands doing up fineries and dresses; good reference required. May call at No. 189 Madison av., Wednesday morning, from 11 till 2 o'clock.

INFANT'S NURSE WANTED.—CALL THURSday 12th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 60 West 19th st.; no Irish need apply.

WANTED—A PERSON TO ACT AS SECRETARY and Treasurer (who has from $3,000 to $5,000 to invest) to a company, to be engaged in putting up a cash article of unlimited daily consumption, where the net profits are 25 per cent. Address C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO COLORED WOMEN TO DO THE entire work of a family a short distance in the country; or one to do general house-work, excepting washing and ironing. Call at 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday at No. 161 William st., up stairs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, Julius C. Vertu, and Frederick Wesson, plaintiffs, against ERNESTO CERRUTI, John Doe, and Richard Roe, (designated by fictitious names, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs,) doing business under the firm name of E. Cerruti, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1875.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of July, 1875.

EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy14-1aw6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD HARWOOD, John Knight, and Joseph Allen, composing the firm of HARWOOD, KNIGHT & ALLEN, against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 69 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-1aw6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret against ALEXANDER COLLIE and William Collie, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.

FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-1aw6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN LEFFERTS against HENRY A. JONES, Edward A. Jones and Marie E. Jones, his wife, The Mercantile National Bank of the City of New-York.—Suit No. 3.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Jan. 19, 1875.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
au4-1aw6wW* No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.
JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the 1st of every month.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

A Safe and Profitable New-England Security.
Vermont Division of
PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD

The sale of the First Mortgage Bonds ($20,000 to the mile) gives ample funds for the completion of the road, and insures, under its able and faithful management, a very profitable and absolutely safe investment, and opens an entirely new western route to Boston and Portland.

A limited amount of their
First Mortgage Sinking Fund
GOLD BONDS
For sale for the present at a price yielding
8 1-2 Per Cent. Interest.
HASSLER & CO.,
No. 7 Wall st., New-York.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NEW-HAVEN, MIDDLETOWN AND WILLIMANTIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS and to STOCKHOLDERS in the BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY has voted to issue $500,000 Seven per Cent. Twenty-year Bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1875, secured by a first mortgaged on their entire property, and to give the stockholders of record on Aug. 14, 1875, a priority in subscribing for them, pro rata.

Subscriptions must be made to the undersigned by Aug. 15, 1875, who will send circulars on application stating terms.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York City.

DETROIT CITY WATER BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
DETROIT, July 24, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received until August 20, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, for one hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, to be delivered and paid for on the 1st day of September, 1875. The bonds are of the denomination of one thousand dollars, will mature in thirty years from their date, (June 1, 1875,) and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York. The purchaser will be required to pay accrued interest. Bids will be received for the whole amount or any portion thereof. Proposals must be indorsed, "Bids for Water Works Bonds." The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

HENRY STARKEY,
Secretary.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN THE BAY-STATE SILVER MINE at Newburyport; this mine is but a short distance from the Chipman Mine, is now being worked, and purchasers can be thoroughly satisfied as to value by sending their engineer to examine it; the above sale is made with a view of securing the capital required to work the mine, and if necessary the controlling interest will be sold. For further particulars apply to S. S. AUSTIN, Post Office Box No. 5,383.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1875.

THIS BANK WILL PAY, ON PRESENTATION, letters of credit issued by the Union Bank of London on Duncan, Sherman & Co., on the identification of parties holding the same.

R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sinking Fund Bonds drawn to be redeemed Sept. 1, 1875, will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, or at the President's office, No. 23 Nassau st., New-York, at the par value of the bond and Sept. 1 coupon, ($1,040,) without rebate of interest. E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Aug. 4, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

AUCTION.

Will be sold at public auction, Aug. 16, 1875, at 11 o'clock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, $3,000 Great Western first mortgage bonds; $1,000 *Journal of Commerce* stock; $3,000 Central Pacific Gold Bonds.

MARYLAND BONDS WANTED.
SIXES, COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FIVES, CURRENCY OR STERLING.
RANDOLPH, BICKLEY & CO., Bankers,
No. 6 Wall st.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, with an established business credit, of several years' experience, would like to associate with him parties of good business connections. Address for ten days, SECURITIES, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

D. M. SEAMAN.
INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 14 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1875.

73D DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY'S
OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 3, 1875.

THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY Dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after 1st September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange Place, New-York. The transfer books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d September.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

FOUND.

HEARING RESTORED.—GREAT INVENTION; book free. G. J. WOOD, Madison, Ind.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11 | ALGERIA....WED., Aug. 25
ABYSSINIA..WED.. Aug. 18 | SCYTHIA....WED., Sept. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 4

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......Aug. 25 | STATE OF NEVADA.Aug. 13
NEDERLAND......Sept. 18 | SWITZERLAND......Sept. 6

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Aug. 25 | SWITZERLAND......Aug. 13
VADERLAND......Sept. 18 | STATE OF NEVADA..Sept. 6

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday, Aug. 21
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez..........Saturday, Sept. 4
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........SATURDAY, Sept. 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

ODER......Aug. 14 | MOSEL......Aug. 28
NECKAR......Aug. 21 | DONAU......Sept. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..........Saturday, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M. | Erin, Aug. 28, 2 P. M.
Spain, Aug. 21, 8 A. M. | England, Sept. 4, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

*CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
*CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
*CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Sept. 4, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Sept. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN..........$60, $80 and $100, Gold

Steamers marked * have no $60 accommodation.

STEERAGE..........$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ETHIOPIA..........Sails SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 2 P. M.
BOLIVIA..........Sails Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | NAVARINO..........Sept. 11
COLOMBO..........Aug. 28 | HINDOO..........Sept. 25

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN..........Saturday, Aug. 7
GULF STREAM..........Wednesday, Aug. 11

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Chesman, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed..........TUESDAY, Aug. 10
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Aug. 19

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French mail steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler..........Wed.. Aug. 25
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 1
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper..........Wed., Sept. 8

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WISCONSIN..........Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO..........Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........Sept. 7, at 11 A. M.
NEVADA..........Sept. 14, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA..........Sept. 21, at 10 A. M

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ETNA..........Aug. 13
ALPS..........Aug. 31

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

ANDES..........Aug. 21
ATLAS..........Sept. 10

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 12
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Aug. 24
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Aug. 26

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Aug. 24

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Aug. 27 and Sept. 18 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall.

COLON..........Aug. 14, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING..........Sept. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 9th......8:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th......1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 10th......9:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th......2:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 11th...10:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 11th......2:30 P. M.
Thursday, 12th...11:00 A. M.	Thursday, 12th......3:00 P. M.
Friday, 13th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th...6:15 A. M.
Saturday, 14th......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 14th...7:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 4th. 7:00 A. M.	Monday, 2d......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th......3:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th. 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 6th......12:00 M.	Thursday, 5th......8:30 A. M.
Saturday, 7th...12:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th......6:30 A. M.
Monday, 9th......1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 7th......6:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th......2:30 P. M.	Monday, 9th......7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

NORTH RIVER AND NEW-YORK STEAM-boat Line, Pier No. 34 N. R.—Steamer CHRYSTENAH leaves daily at 3:30 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Tompkins Cove, and Peekskill. The ADELPHI at 4 P. M., landing at 24th st., for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Nyack, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw. The ALEXIS at 5 P. M. for 155th st., Fort Washington, Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Tarrytown, and Nyack. For particulars inquire of E. LANE, Agent, on Pier No. 34. No Sunday boat.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat,) 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRING-FIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, and Esopus, the steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pents,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35 North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGH-KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry.) THE MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) at 3:30 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week-day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Philipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua end, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Philipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, AUGUST 8, 1875.

Trains leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M., through to Elmira, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and points in Hazleton and Mahanoy coal regions; also makes close connections for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, &c.

1 P. M., for Tunkhannock, connecting with trains for Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M., for Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M., Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE,
Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.

Commencing Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, Sunday excepted, passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown, and Red Bank.

Leave New-York, foot of Liberty st., North River, at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leaves South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages to and from KEYPORT connect at Matawan station with all trains, and to and from OCEAN GROVE and ASBURY PARK, at Long Branch station, with all trains. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-room cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer, and Syracuse.

12 M., Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M., Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake, and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train.

From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M.

SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-port, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH, ENGLISH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children, REMOVED to No. 1 EAST 41ST ST., corner 5TH AV., will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29.

A THOROUGH ENGLISH COLLEGIATE COURSE with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH and other modern languages; HOME COMFORTS and HOME PRIVILEGES are the distinguishing features of this school.

Single rooms for those who apply in time.

The Musical Department is under the care of Prof. S. B. MILLS.

Mlle. ROSTAN will be home after Sept. 1.

MADAME O. DA SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,

Between 37th and 38th sts.

MURRAY-HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

COOK'S COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
GEO. W. COOK, Ph. D., Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway.

The regular school year of this Institution will begin on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September. Students should make application for seats during the last week of August.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks, in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st. (Central Park.)

The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.

A KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

EDUCATION.—TEN MILES FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, in a first-class school for little boys only; age, 6 to 12; terms, $300 per annum; no extras; highest American references; a married gentleman, leaving for Europe on the 17th inst., is willing to take charge of any children for the above or any other school. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 5,419 New-York Post Office.

PARIS.—SELECT FRENCH PRIVATE HOME, No. 72 Avenue de Villiers, near Parc Monceaux; elegant rooms; omnibus and carriages pass the door; French always spoken; reception every Thursday evening; terms from six francs per day; French lessons included.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A boarding-school for 20 boys. O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal. Surroundings very attractive; house with City appointments, gas, water, &c.; heated by steam; gymnasium, grounds, 4½ acres. Terms, $400 per annum.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, POTTSTOWN, PENN.—The twenty-sixth annual session begins on Sept. 9, 1875; a home school, limited to thirty boarders, situated on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For catalogues address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Has rare advantages for music. Grounds of unrivaled beauty. Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten. Also an elegant boarding-house for families. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
(Autumn term commences Sept. 29.)
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF re-opens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS SEPT. 27, 1875. School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. Eight boarding pupils received; applications should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

BETTS MILITARY ACADEMY, STAMFORD, Conn.—Established thirty-one years in present locality; thoroughly a home school; situation unrivaled in its adaptation to boarding-school purposes. Reopens Sept. 13. Address James Betts. Wm. James Betts, Prins.

INGHAM UNIVERSITY

For young ladies, Le Roy, N. Y. Full college course, School of Music, and School of Art. Fortieth year opens Sept. 9. Board and tuition per annum, $230. Send for catalogue to Mrs. E. E. I. STAUNTON.

MONTROSE PRIORY BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens Sept. 14, 1875. Miss C. B. BURCHAN, Principal, Box No. 416 Orange, N. J.

MADEMOISELLE TARDIVEL'S

Boarding and Day School, No. 25 West 46th st., New York, reopens for Young Ladies, Children, and Infants, Sept. 21. Apply personally or by letter.

MAPLE HALL INSTITUTE, JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—Collegiate School for Boys; French spoken in family; German; no extras. Opens Sept. 15.
EMILE VIENOT, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD (N. J.) YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—Thirty-first year under present management. Principal, A. RICHARDSON. Begins SEPT. 8. Send for Catalogue.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downington, Penn.—College and business preparation; small boys have special care; terms reasonable; send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

WILLSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, opens annually Sept. 1. Send for circular.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE BOARDING and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15. For further particulars apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 N. Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, NEW-JERSEY—A boarding school for boys.
Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO COUNTY, N. Y.—A good home and a thorough school; twenty-fifth year. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 16.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, NO. 489 5TH AV.—Reopens Sept. 29.
Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., President.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

BOUND BROOK (N. J.) INSTITUTE, CENtral Railroad. Reopens Sept. 8, 1875.
Rev. C. W. COOPER, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR THIRTY boarding pupils. Morris Female Institute, Morristown, N. J. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, GOSHEN, N. Y.—A school with home care and influences. For circulars, address the principal, Prof. F. A. ROBINSON.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, reopens Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE FEL-low of Oriel, Oxford, reopens his school for boys at Mohegan Lake, Peekskill, N. Y., Sept. 14.

JAMESBURG INSTITUTE.—A WIDE-AWAKE, thorough school for boys, Jamesburg, N. J. M. OAKEY, A. M., Principal.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN. —For Boys; attention careful; terms low. Address THOMAS PATTISON, A. M.

$250 A YEAR—HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 young boys. E. HINDS, A. M., Hempstead, L.I.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MT. Pleasant Inst.—Private Classes for Boys. Amherst, Mass. Estab. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to
WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE.—Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, and Industrial Institution for Young Gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge road, former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq. 21st year. Nine resident Professors. Will reopen Sept. 16. For circulars, apply to G. Lespinasse, 3 Pine st., or on application at the institute, Station M; also at the U. S. School and College Directory, Domestic Building. V. PREVOST, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost.

MADAM C. MEARS,

ASSISTED BY MLLE. LOUISE SEE,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 222 Madison av., New-York.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—HOME SCHOOL AT Croton-on-Hudson.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own; every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development; pupils can remain the entire year.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, Astoria, Long Island, will re-open Sept. 30.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THROG'S NECK, WESTCHESTER, N. Y.—Preparatory for college, scientific schools, and business.
B. T. HARRINGTON, Principal.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—A School for Boys; Madison, N. J., Sept. 1, 1875.
JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FITS boys for business or college; $300 a year; admits any time. JAMES COWLES.

THOROUGH SCHOOL!—THE VERY BEST; boating and bathing; send for circular. Address HOME SEMINARY, Perth Amboy, N. J.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG Ladies, Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Ct.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

The academic year 1875-'6 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 30; an examination for admission to advanced standing, will be held on Thursday, Sept. 30, and Friday, Oct. 1, beginning at 9 A. M., on Thursday; no applicant will be examined at any other time; at the beginning of the academic year 1877-'8, and afterward, all applicants for admission as candidates for a degree, who have not received a college education, will be required to pass a preliminary examination. For further information and for circular giving full particulars address
JOHN H. ARNOLD, Librarian.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—THE eighteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 8 Great Jones st., corner Great Jones st. and Lafayette place, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and will continue until May 15, 1876. The course of study embraces two years. The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who pursue the full course and pass the required examination. For catalogues, containing full information, address, at No. 8 Great Jones st., THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Nineteenth annual session begins Oct. 4, 1875. Students have free access to the law collections of the school and the Astor Library, and to all lectures of the Medical College. For circulars, apply to W. R. MARTIN, No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VA-CANCIES in Schools and Academies.—*Mutual introducing plan* in every State. Salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address *American Educational Union*, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed. *Suitable Teachers* introduced for *families, schools,* and *seminaries* throughout the country; daily opportunities. Call or address *National Teachers' Institute*, No. 737 Broadway.

THE "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," a reliable Educational Agency of twenty years successful experience, is constantly introducing TEACHERS of known ability to FAMILIES and to SCHOOLS and INSTITUTIONS of every grade. Explanatory circulars supplied. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—AN ACCOMPLISHED PENMAN AND practical accountant, a graduate of some business college, a position of teacher in a similar institution. Address EDUCATOR, Box No. 81 East Long Branch, N. J., giving reference, age, and experience.

A TEACHER OF THE ACCOMPLISH-MENTS wishes a situation; would board for tuition. Address for one month Z., No. 140 East 15th st.

EXCURSIONS.

RACE FOR THE OCEANIC CLUB-HOUSE PRIZE

AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The mammoth pleasure steamer,

WILLIAM COOK,

will make two excursions to Rockaway,

ON THURSDAY, AUG. 12, LEAVING

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Brooklyn, Fulton Ferry, 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Rockaway at 11:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.

Tickets of Americus and Neversink good on this boat.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M.
Barclay st., N. R., 9:00 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8:00 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.
South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.
Pier 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.
Returning boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11:00 A. M.; 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents, good on either boat.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

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DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT

CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES.

THE MOST APPROVED REMEDIES ARE

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE.

The original and genuine prepared only by

SAVORY & MOORE,

No. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON.

Sold by them and all chemists and store-keepers throughout the world.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

DRY GOODS.

50,000 YARDS BROWN MUSLINS AND drills, slightly damaged by fire and water at the recent burning of the Langley Manufacturing Company's warehouse, Langley, S. C., for sale cheap. WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THE FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA
of Henderson & Colville's
ENGLISH COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
when the celebrated English prima donna,

Miss JULIA MATHEWS,

supported by every member of the

MAMMOTH ORGANIZATION,

will appear in a Grand Folie Musicale in three acts and four tableaux, founded on the celebrated comic opera by Offenbach, and entitled

BOULOTTE.

FULL CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
NEW SCENERY BY MATT MORGAN.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS ENTIRELY NEW.

Conductor..........Mr. F. STANISLAUS

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AUG. 11, AT 8.

Overture, "Anacreon,"	Cherubini
Maestoso, "Molto Lento, Chaconne," (new)	Gluck
German Dances	Schubert
(Adapted for Orchestra by Johann Herbeck.)	
Selections, "Phantom Ship,"	Wagner
Fairy Overture, "Aladdin,"	Horneman
Romanze, op. 40, in G.	Beethoven
Three Character Pieces, (new)	Hofmann
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 1	Liszt
Overture, "Oberon,"	Weber
Nouvelle Meditation	Gounod
(Played by all the first violins.)	
English Horn Obligato by Mr. Joseph Eller.	
Waltz, "Rudolph's Klaenge,"	Strauss
Wedding March, "Midsummer Night's Dream,"	Mendelssohn

Admission, 50 cents. Boxes, $1 and $2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE,

8th av. and 23d st.,

Will open for the season on

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,

with the production of Pillet & Connelly's dramatization of Jules Verne's great romance of

AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.

New Scenery by Farren, Goetcner, and Fisher.
Great effects by Sherwood and assistants.
New costumes by A. J. Eaves, of Brooklyn.
AMAZONIAN MARCH. WONDERFUL SINKING SHIP.
Admission to all parts, 50 cents.
Gallery, (entrance 24th st.,) 20 cents.
Reserved seats in orchestra, 75 cents. The sale of reserved seats will begin on Thursday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NOTICE.

THE KIRALFY BROTHERS respectfully announce that the BOX-OFFICE IS NOW OPEN for the SALE OF SEATS for the FIRST FOURTEEN PERFORMANCES of the incomparably grand Porte St. Martin version of D'Ennery and Verne's extraordinary romantic comedy spectacle of

AROUND THE WORLD.

See programmes and future advertisement.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

A Brilliant Variety Entertainment for ladies and families
100 STAR SPECIALTY ARTISTS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2 o'clock.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1875.

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, AUG. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19,
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms en suite can be had; also, rooms for single gentlemen from $5 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. C. McDERMOTT, in the house.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, NOS. 106 AND 108 EAST 23D ST., with board; private table if desired; rooms en suite or singly; handsomely and newly furnished; liberal arrangements made with parties remaining during the year; references exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD AT MODerate prices; families and gentlemen can have fine large rooms transiently or can engage for the Winter; references.

THE OWNER OF AN ELEGANTLY FUR-nished house on Murray Hill offers a floor or suite of rooms with board. Call on E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 220 WEST 33D ST.—CHEAP BOARD FOR gentlemen and wives or single ladies and gentlemen; pleasant rooms; prices to suit the times; table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

DELIGHTFUL ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR gentlemen in first-class house, No. 48 West 12th st., near 5th av.

MRS. PITKIN, NOS. 432 AND 434 MADI-SON av., one vacant suite of rooms. Houses opposite Columbia College grounds.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MORTON HOUSE,

INDIAN HARBOR, GREENWICH, CONN.

This first-class hotel is situated on Long Island Sound, twenty-eight miles from New-York, via New-Haven Railway; excellent fishing, sailing, and bathing; steamer Nelly White touches daily both ways. For information apply to ASHMAN & MORTON, Proprietors, on the premises, or at the Sinclair House, Broadway, corner 8th st.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

SEA CLIFF HOUSE, SEA CLIFF, LONG ISLAND, on the Sound, ninety minutes from New-York, by Long Island Railroad or steamer; charming location; a fine sail and reasonable rates. For particulars, address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y. —House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,

No. 15 East 14th st.,

Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 24th day of August, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for altering and furnishing four class-rooms, of Grammar School No. 42, on Allen st., near Hester st.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D.,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Tenth Ward.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, and until 4:30 o'clock P. M., on the day above named, for fitting up the building on the south-west corner of Avenue D and East 10th st., for school purposes.

Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the same time and place, for the furniture for class rooms, &c., in the building above named. GEORGE B. RHOADS,
Chairman, Board of School Trustees, Eleventh Ward.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of the City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
GREAT SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.

VOKES.

(JESSIE, VICTORIA, ROSINA, FAWDON, and FRED,)
in their new amateur pantomime,
(first time in America,)
A BUNCH OF BERRIES!
preceded (at 8) by HIS OWN ENEMY.
VOKES MATINEE SATURDAY at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager

SELLERS

PRELIMINARY SEASON, 1875,
begins MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 16,
with the eminent comedian
JOHN T. RAYMOND,
as COL. SELLERS,
in MARK TWAIN'S American drama.

"No actor, nor any combination of actors, has been so successful in pleasing the public during the past season as John T. Raymond, in the only really typical American character at present on the stage, *Col. Mulberry Sellers.*" The SCENERY used in this production is ALL NEW, and of the most BEAUTIFUL DESCRIPTION, having been especially prepared by Mr. RICHARD MARSTON. The CAST has been arranged with the greatest care, and will comprise Miss Marie Gordon, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Grace Stuart, (her first appearance on any stage,) Miss DeLacy, and Messrs. C. M. Walcott, Jr., Eben Plympton, J. H. Burnett, Welsh Edwards, W. H. Gilette, J. G. Peakes, W. H. Wilder, &c.

Box office open for sale of reserved seats Wednesday morning, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,

who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.

Change of programme every night.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Thirteenth week and crowning success of
Robinson's English Opera Bouffe Company,
LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.
Fourth week and immense hit of
CHILPERIC.
Strong cast, powerful chorus, full orchestra.
Umbrella dance in act 1st. French dance in act 2d.
Applause frequent and enthusiastic.
EVERY EVENING at 8; SATURDAY Matinée at 2.

PLATTDUTSCHE VOLKSFEST.

THE FIRST FESTIVAL OF THE NORTH GERMAN SOCIETY.

Composed of Clubs from New-York, Long Island, New-Jersey, Maryland, and elsewhere, will be held at the UNITED SCHUTZEN PARK, Union Hill, N. J., on the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of September, prox. For information and particulars, apply at the headquarters, No. 165 Bowery, New-York City.

THEO. WEBER, Sec'ry. GEO. GENSCH, Pres't.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—NEAR THE SOUND: LARGE elegant private house; beautiful location, elevated, shady, retired; wide halls, large parlors, fine rooms, modern conveniences; house, rooms, table unsurpassed; one hour and twenty minutes from City by New-Haven Railroad; highest references. Box No. 12, Darien, Conn.

BOARDING ON SHINNECOCK BAY WHERE you can get good table; plenty milk; boating, bathing, (surf and still,) shooting, stabling, &c.; five minutes from depot; stage will meet parties free.
W. F. HALSEY, Atlanticville, Long Island.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, FOR THE SUM-MER, at private residence at Summit, N. J.
H. C. BEACH.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON,
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, } Executrixes.
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway
Room No. 30.
my19-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.
MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY,
my12-oaw6mW. Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER,
MARY B. NEAL, } Administrators.
mh10-1aw6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
LORD, DAY & LORD, Executors.
Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-1aw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.
CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-1aw6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM J. HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Anson G. P. Dodge, William J. Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their and each of their debts, and other claims provable under said act and its amendments, and that the twenty-seventh day of August, 1875, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of August, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au4-1aw3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Charles G. Smith, of the City and County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal, Messenger.

NO. 1,154.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of PRECILLA G. DRAKE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Precilla G. Drake, of Greenville, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Aug. 3, 1875.
au4-1aw3wW* WILLIAM G. HAWKINS, Assignee.

THE POLICE IMBROGLIO.

ALL THE COMMISSIONERS "RISE TO EXPLAIN."

AN EDIFYING DISCUSSION AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING—GEN. SMITH'S CHARGES VENTILATED—IS THE FORCE DEMORALIZED?—SOME SCHEMING FOR THE PRESIDENCY EXPOSED.

When the Police Commissioners met in public session yesterday morning the first business was the reading and approval of the minutes of the somewhat unusual and exciting special session of Saturday last. This having been concluded, Commissioner Disbecker rose to a question of privilege and from a manuscript read the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: At a meeting of the board of Friday last, certain amendments to the rules and regulations of the board were to have been reported from the Committee on Rules and Discipline; but owing to the fact that the Clerk of said committee had not had sufficient time to make a clean copy of the amendments, report of the same was postponed to Saturday morning. I stated in the meeting of Friday that I was about to leave the City for the purpose of taking a few days' vacation for the first time since my connection with this department, and before leaving I desired to clearly place myself on record in favor of the amendments to the rules made in committee. Not a word of comment or reply was then made by any member of this board. I observe by the papers of Sunday that when the amendments were reported on Saturday morning Commissioner William F. Smith is reported to have uttered the following: "He did not hesitate to give his authority. Mr. Disbecker had emphatically warned him against this combination, and had endeavored to explain to him the hopelessness of attempting the reforms which he had endeavored to introduce. Mr. Disbecker had further declared that he would make the same statement in the full board meeting. Mr. Disbecker, in further pursuit of the same matter, offered to aid in making Gen. Smith President of the board, a position to which he did not aspire. Disbecker's price was small, but yet was too high for him to close the bargain, and on his declining, Disbecker went to Mr. Voorhis' pocket, already occupied by Mr. Matsell." Mr. President: In one of my conversations with Gen. Smith I discussed with him frankly and freely the status of the department, its needs and requirements, and many of the matters that required reform and change. I gave him my views freely, not hesitating to say that I felt confident that certain changes which he proposed could not be carried out owing to the difference of views entertained by Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis. This opinion was based on my own experience in this board, having had frequent occasions to differ with Commissioners Matsell and Voorhis. Measures which I have heretofore proposed and deemed for the benefit of the department have been offered and defeated, but I assured Commissioner Smith that I was willing, as I have always been, to co-operate with him in any way to promote the efficiency and discipline of the Police force. Commissioner Smith is reported as having stated that I offered to aid in making him President of this board, a position to which he does not aspire, but that my price though small was too high for him to close the bargain. This statement Commissioner Smith ought to have left unsaid, at least until I could be present in the board. Did I offer to make you President, a position to which you do not aspire? What price did I ask? I desire my colleagues and the public to know what you had it in your power to give in exchange for my making you President. In one of the later conversations on this subject with his honor, the Mayor, I assented to his desires on the same conditions I made to Commissioner Smith, and they were, that I would not vote to turn out Mr. Matsell from the Presidency—that although I have had frequent occasions to differ with Mr. Matsell on very material points, yet I had never seen anything in his conduct which impaired my confidence in his desire to promote the usefulness of the department; that, should the office of President become vacant, I would be willing to constitute one of the three votes necessary to elect Commissioner Smith, but that I wished it to be distinctly understood that by so voting I did not recognize in Commissioner Smith any superiority over his colleagues. These were the conditions—this my price.

I, too, have been warned—warned, too, in most emphatic terms—that Gen. Smith had always quarreled with every one with whom he has come in official contact, and that I would find that he would either rule or ruin. I have paid no attention to these warnings, but have gone on independently, doing my duty, always prepared to meet Commissioner Smith half way—aye, more than half way—in any proper measures he had to propose. I have endeavored not to be outdone in courtesy and a proper regard for the opinions of my colleagues, I have never rudely and without apology left the room while my associates were discussing important measures of the department, nor have I ever impertinently arraigned any of my colleagues in gross personalities. I have been out voted in this board. I have introduced measures which were amended or defeated, but I did not fly into a passion and fling mud at my associates. Commissioner Smith's amendments to the rules have been about the only measures which he has proposed since his connection with this department. As first introduced they were so crude and incongruous as to be utterly impracticable, and would only have caused confusion in the Department. The other members of the board amended them carefully, and when a majority of the board thought them proper and right they were adopted. The practiced eyes and long experience of the Superintendent and superior officers of the force discovered additional defects, and suggested remedies, whereupon the rules were further amended, and thus reported to the board. No wonder Commissioner Smith did not know his own bantling. There was nothing left of it. It is needless here to enter into details. Any person of intelligence can know the truth of what I say by comparing the amendments originally introduced by Commissioner Smith with those passed by the board last Saturday. It was certainly proper in him to disavow their paternity, for they are in truth not his. And next we hear of the utter demoralization of the Police force. I regard such a sweeping assertion by one occupying the position of Commissioner of Police, as exceedingly out of place, damaging to the discipline of the force, and tending utterly to destroy its *morale*. It is a species of demagoguism, very proper perhaps in a politician, but very improper in a Commissioner of Police. There are officers in this department, honest, intelligent, and fearless in the discharge of their duty; officers who possess as much high tone and integrity as any member of this board. There are doubtless those who are dishonest, incompetent, and untrustworthy. The members of this board have, long before the advent of Commissioner Smith, been struggling with this incubus of corruption—a legacy of former corrupt administrations. Members of the force cannot be removed by the passage of resolutions. The charter prescribes the method of expulsion by the preferment of charges, the fair and impartial hearing of testimony, and all the concomitant delays of judicial proceedings. I have frequently agreed with Commissioner Smith that the board should have the unrestricted power to remove members of the force. We could then promptly dismiss bad men without the delays of trials, taking evidence, &c. But the law does not give us this power. Commissioners have had emphatic warnings against the removal of public officers without observing prescribed legal forms. But little more than one year since, Police Commissioners tried the experiment of disregarding legal forms in the removal of election officers, and the punishment was immediate and severe. Long before Gen. Smith became Commissioner Smith, this board sought for evidence, and subpœnaed witnesses to prove alleged corruption against members of the force. But we could not secure the testimony because the witnesses refused to recognize the summons. We applied to the Supreme Court for relief, and were told that there was no power in law to compel the attendance of witnesses. The Legislature was asked to grant us the necessary power, and I heard it urged in eloquent terms on the floor of the Assembly of this State during the last session that the Police Commissioners were powerless to reform the department without it. It was not granted, and we have since that time made honest and determined efforts to ferret out the truth. The Committee on Crime has given us valuable assistance by furnishing testimony inaccessible to us, and we have without delay placed on trial prominent officers of the force. I regret that Commissioner Smith has not seen fit of late to attend these trials, and manifested so little interest in the proceedings to ascertain the truth. He could have familiarized himself with much valuable information. The Police force is not becoming more demoralized day by day. On the contrary, it is growing better day by day, and it can continue to grow better if Commissioner Smith, instead of indulging in glittering generalities, and impugning the motives and conduct of his colleagues, will co-operate in purging the department of corruption and dishonesty. Nothing has been brought out by the Committee on Crime which shows that the present board has been inattentive to the public interests, and I hope that such legislation will be recommended as will enable Board of Police to thoroughly purify the force.

Upon the conclusion of this personal harangue Gen. Smith rose slowly and during all the time he was upon his feet spoke slowly, with hesitation, and sometimes inaudibly. He began by saying that he had never charged that the Police force is wholly demoralized. On the contrary, he believed that there are honest, conscientious, able men in every grade of the service. In reference to the amended rules concerning which the disputes in the board have arisen, he said they were proposed June 4 and were fought at every step by Mr. Matsell, but they were finally adopted by the board on July 2. A month passed and as the new rules had not been promulgated to the force he had on last Tuesday brought up the question of ordering the Inspectors to their new duties. He could well imagine that certain members of the board, on further reflection, might believe that the rules required amendment, but he was surprised when he was called into the President's room on a certain morning and found a hostile combination of three members against him, and he received a positive order to call a meeting of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, at which the changes in the rules were pushed through, thus undoing in a few minutes the work it had taken a month to do. He was sure this was a personal combination against him, and he determined to break it up or denounce it. Commissioner Smith then took up Commissioner Disbecker, and said that on several occasions after the election of Treasurer, Disbecker had said to him that Voorhis was a man who could not be trusted, and on every occasion had added that he would say the same thing to Voorhis himself. These conversations were always unsought and undesired by Smith, who also had no sympathy with the endeavors of Disbecker to prejudice him against Voorhis. Gen. Smith admitted that he had left a meeting abruptly, but said he had been sent for by the Mayor. Matsell had been summoned by the Mayor on the same day, and on the next day Disbecker told Smith that the Mayor had said to Matsell that he must vacate the Presidency of the Board or he would remove him as a Commissioner. Disbecker then went on to say that he would vote for Smith as President of the board, because he (Smith) was the choice of the Mayor, who represented the dominant party, provided Smith would "pull" the newspapers off Disbecker. This Smith had declined to do, chiefly for the reason that he had no control over any newspaper. Saying that he thought he had answered his colleague, Commissioner Smith sat down.

Commissioner Disbecker then spoke, and admitted the correctness of all of Gen. Smith's statements, except that in regard to "pulling" off the newspapers. He had never made any such statement.

President Matsell then arose and made more forcible remarks than any which have come from him since his connection with the Police. He stated in detail his interview with the Mayor, saying that this official had found fault with the entire Police Commission except Gen. Smith. When the Mayor had demanded Matsell's resignation as President, the latter asked him whom he wanted for President, and he said Gen. Smith. "I told all this," continued Matsell, "to my colleagues when I returned from this interview, except to Gen. Smith. I thought he had, 'put up the job,' and as he knew all about the job it was not necessary to tell him anything about it. Another reason why I did not tell Smith was that I did not desire that he should gloat over me." Mr. Matsell then went on to say there had never been any compact between himself and any Commissioner. He had often voted against each one of them.

Commissioner Voorhis thought a few words necessary in his own behalf, and admitted there might have been some haste in amending the rules, but there had only been four changes made in them after they were adopted by the committee July 2, and those amendments were unimportant ones. At the time they were adopted he had believed that the Inspectors should have been at Head-quarters, but had acquiesced in the decision of his colleagues. When a majority had coincided with his views he had simply returned to and voted for his first opinion. In conclusion, he averred that he had never wished for, asked for, or hinted that he desired the position of President.

Commissioner Smith admitted that he had never intended to aver that Mr. Voorhis had ever done anything of the sort, whereupon Mr. Disbecker, saying he did not want the last word, moved that the board proceed to regular business, which was done, and the routine proceedings were concluded without developing anything of public interest.

MORTALITY IN NEW-YORK.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH—INTERESTING STATISTICS PRESENTED BY DR. HARRIS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a communication was received from the Board of Police, in answer to a request for their consent to the transfer of $2,000 from the unexpended balance of 1874, to the Health Fund of 1875, to enable the Health Department to continue gratuitous vaccination for one month. The Board of Police, recognizing the great importance and benefit of gratuitous vaccination, give their consent to the transfer, and at the same time inform the Board of Health that the $2,000 is drawn from a fund that has been especially reserved for the building of a station-house in the Nineteenth Precinct and for other purposes of the Police Department. The communication was placed on file, and a copy thereof will be transmitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for their action. Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent presented his report of the work performed by the Bureau of Inspection during last week.

Following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending July 31.—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 11; scarlet fever, 16; measles, 18; diphtheria, 50; small-pox, 70.

Week ending Aug. 7.—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 19; scarlet fever, 15; measles, 9; diphtheria, 52; small-pox, 49.

From the above table it will be seen that there has been a steady decrease in small-pox, which may be attributed chiefly to the vigilance of the Sanitary Inspectors and the vaccinating corps.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following interesting letter on the mortality in this City:

There were 719 deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 7th inst., against 786, which were verified in the previous week. The decrease of mortality began on July 24 with the fall of the mean temperature from 78° to 73° Fahr. and of the maximum for that day to 81° from 83° on the previous day. The decrease of deaths (sixty-five) is wholly of children under five years of age, there being seventy-seven less of this class reported last week than in the previous week, and 116 less than are now verified for that week. Compared with the week ending July 24 the decrease exceeds 200 in all, and as respects children under five years of age, the decrease appears to be no less than 241. The rate of mortality the past two weeks has not risen above that of the average of the corresponding fortnight for the five years past. During the two weeks ending on the 7th inst. the mean day and night temperature was 72.2° Fahr., while in the sun the mercury was frequently at 138°, and on two occasions was above 140°. The average humidity of the atmosphere last week was 83-100 of total saturation, and for the previous week it was 74-100. The rainfall exceeded six inches depth of water during the two weeks. The sanitary value of this cleansing rainfall, both as respects the atmosphere and the surface and sewers of the City, is very great.

The course of mortality, day by day, in the last two weeks of July, with temperature, &c., was as follows:

July.	Total Deaths.	Infants under 1 year.	Children under 5 years.	From Diarrheal Diseases.	Temperature in the Sun.	Mean Temperature.
18	141	83	101	70	130	72.0
19	125	73	89	57	130	69.3
20	116	58	78	46	130	67.6
21	126	61	89	45	129	74.0
22	154	68	98	64	138	76.0
23	155	83	105	54	134	78.0
24	122	54	77	54	131	73.6
25	116	60	76	50	134	74.0
26	122	60	85	50	138	76.0
27	127	63	83	57	144	78.6
28	106	45	60	38	129	73.0
29	106	49	69	44	115	67.6
30	108	59	78	46	132	75.3
31	101	54	72	41	138	72.6

The summary of records for the week of greatest mortality, as respects the distribution of deaths in the wards, in the different classes of houses and from special classes of causes, and of the various ages by weeks and months, for the infant mortality, shows that the tenement and water-side districts, and particularly the large tenement-houses, suffered the chief excess of mortality. As to the ages the excess of mortality was in infants under two years old.

The following table, showing the deaths from diarrheal diseases and infantile mortality during the week ending July 24, which week was distinguished by the heaviest death rate of the season, was also presented by Dr. Harris:

Wards.	Total deaths	Diarrheal Causes.			
		Total	Infants under one year	Children between one and five yrs.	Total of children under five years.
1	13	10	4	5	9
2	..	..	..	..	..
3	1	..	1	..	1
4	12	7	4	2	6
5	17	9	8	1	9
6	17	8	5	1	6
7	37	20	16	2	18
8	35	19	18	1	19
9	32	17	16	..	16
10	52	35	25	3	28
11	62	35	29	5	34
12	66	35	28	4	32
13	28	19	13	2	15
14	26	13	11	2	13
15	12	6	6	..	6
16	28	13	11	1	12
17	88	44	35	8	43
18	44	23	17	4	21
19	157	64	47	10	57
20	55	30	25	5	30
21	50	19	15	1	16
22	65	26	24	1	25
23	18	9	5	4	9
24	13	7	6	..	6
Total	935	462	369	62	431

DUTIES ON PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE.

Several neatly lithographed protests against the collection of duties on passengers' baggage have recently been received in the Custom House for transmission to the Secretary of the Treasury, purporting to come from the office of Hugh J. Bigley, a lawyer, at No. 29 Nassau street. Bigley is said to have runners who take their position on the various foreign steamer piers on the arrival of a vessel and offer passengers who have been mulcted in duties by the Customs authorities to recover money for them on condition of receiving one-half for their services. Many passengers are willing to comply with those terms, considering half better than nothing; and, a power of attorney having been duly drawn up, Begley sends his lithographed protest, which is the first step in the little game. The matter goes to the Secretary of the Treasury, who gives his decision. Should it be adverse to the passenger, Begley has the right to appeal and bring suit. In the event of ultimately winning, the Government will be compelled to rebate the amount collected with compound interest: so that Begley can afford to wait—the longer the better, for therein lies his principal profit. He has evidently taken his idea from the famous green fruit cases from which a lawyer named Culver realized an immense fortune. The duties amounted to $300,000, and the Government had to pay back nearly a million. The law in regard to personal baggage says that that which is actually in use shall be free. This has been interpreted by the Secretary to mean such as is being worn, and not apparel made up for future use. Begley's prospective success turns upon the correctness of the Secretary's interpretation.

BUILDING THE BRIDGE.

PROGRESS OF WORK ON THE NEW-YORK ANCHORAGE OF THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Work on the anchorage for the East River Bridge suspension cables, on the New-York side, is being pushed rapidly. In May the buildings which stood on the site chosen for this purpose were vacated, and since that time the men have been at work, day and night, up to the present time, tearing down houses, making excavations, and laying timbers and concrete. The ground on which the anchorage is to be built is on Dover and Water streets, about 120 by 110 feet, and was formerly occupied, on Water street, by Frank Squires' bonded warehouses; on the corner of Dover and Water streets by Wilson & Roake, machinists, and on the rest of Dover street by dwelling-houses. This anchorage is to be similar to the one almost finished in Brooklyn. This one is a little under eighty feet high, and contains 30,000 cubic feet of stone. The architecture is Egyptian; the stone the same as that used on the bridge towers, with the addition of a face trimming of sand-stone, and the whole will cover a plot of ground about 100 feet square. There are two arches running through the structure directly east and west. They are about 60 feet high, and have fancy key-stones at the two frontages. The workmen on this side of the river are now busy putting up derricks, of which there are to be six, ranged along in two lines over the arches, and when this is finished the work of laying stone will be commenced, and continued without cessation day and night. To get a foundation for this great mass of stone and concrete, an excavation of 16 feet below the sidewalk had to be made to reach the solid earth and to obtain water enough to cover the timber and concrete flooring on which the mason work rests. The spot on which the excavation was commenced was originally the west bank of the river, and was in the shape of a sand bluff. After digging down a little distance the workmen began to turn up buried treasures, coins, rings, cannon balls, and a bayonet, and after going a little further they struck a bed of springs, countless in number, but cool and fresh. Here they commenced, as the spring water would cover the wood and preserve it, and perhaps petrify it. The timber is 12 by 12, and is laid in rows about 12 inches apart. The space between the timbers is filled with concrete, and then another row of wood is laid running crosswise over the first, the spaces being filled in the same way. There are four courses of this concrete and timber on the Water street front, and seven courses behind, using altogether 500,000 feet of timber and about the same amount of concrete. When the mason-work reaches a point about 4 feet above the high-water mark, the anchor-plate will be put in place. These plates weigh twenty-three tons each; there are four of them, and they are being made at Wilmington, Del. These plates are sometimes called "spiders," from their shape. They have great long arms projecting from a centre, spreading out over almost the whole work. From the centre run ten long iron shafts, in sections of about 13 feet. These extend to the top about 80 feet, where is attached the cable running from there up over the tower, and to the other side. If the plans of the engineers are carried out, the temporary or working bridge, which will be about 4 feet wide, may be expected to span the East River in about one year. Work will be resumed on the New-York tower next week. The cause of the stopping of the work here was the loss of a schooner laden with a course of stone, which had to be replaced.

THE IMPOSTOR UNMASKED.

Albany Evening Journal.

Here is serious business, and no mistake. THE NEW-YORK TIMES calls the *Tribune* to book, and in a way that is conspicuously emphatic. For some weeks past the *Tribune* has been advertising that it had a circulation of 50,000 a day—greater than that of THE TIMES and the *World* combined. THE TIMES has patiently submitted a good while, but is at length thoroughly aroused. It charges the *Tribune* with endeavoring to obtain money under false pretenses; asserts that it has not a circulation of 50,000, or of 45,000, or of 40,000, or even of 35,000; undertakes to prove this or pay $16,000—$1,000 for each thousand of assumed circulation above 34,000—to some charity, the *Tribune* to pay if THE TIMES proves its case; and finally, offers to pay a further sum of $5,000 if it does not prove the circulation of THE TIMES larger than that of the *Tribune*. These propositions were published Thursday. The *Tribune* made no answer, and on Saturday THE TIMES repeated them, and gave this warning to the editor of the *Tribune*: "And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or run like a coward from it, will not save him, for unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat." This clearly means business.

Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The editor of THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not intend to let the "professor" of journalism in the *Tribune* office get away from him. We referred not long since to THE TIMES' challenge to the *Tribune*, in which the former stated explicitly that the latter's representations of its circulation were grossly exaggerated. To this the *Tribune* did not deign to reply. Whereupon THE TIMES came out on Saturday, and says that it will not avail Mr. Whitelaw Reid to pretend to be deaf, or to run like a coward. Furthermore, that unless he "withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES," it will advertise him in "all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat." This is explicit enough, in all conscience.

Hartford Courant.

The New-York *Tribune* has hauled in the advertisement which so aroused the ire of its rival, THE TIMES, and ceases to proclaim itself as having a circulation greater than that of the TIMES and *World* together. The withdrawal coming so close upon the fiery dare of the TIMES, and the threat of "advertising the *Tribune's* editor as a liar," looks remarkably as if the coon had come down from the tall tower.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard.

The New-York *Tribune* will do well to say something concerning the charges brought against it by THE TIMES, or forever give up every claim to be held as a respectable or responsible journal. It has been printing for some time past, in its advertising columns, a statement to the effect that its daily circulation is more than that of THE TIMES and *World* combined. This is, of course, a bid for patronage, and THE TIMES speaks of it in the following plain and unmistakable manner:

"What we say is, that he is guilty of the daily attempt to obtain money under false pretenses; that when he says his paper circulates 50,000 a day, he utters a gross falsehood, with the intention of deceiving the public. And to pretend to be deaf to this charge, or to run like a coward from it, will not save him; for, unless he withdraws his untrue and malicious assertions about THE TIMES, we will advertise him in all the chief newspapers of the country as a liar and a cheat. And if he likes to put up with that in silence, he is welcome to do so."

The "he" spoken of above is Whitelaw Reid, supposed to be editor in chief of the *Tribune*, and proven an ass on more occasions than it is easy to recall. That he may also be both a "liar and a cheat," as THE TIMES asserts, is by no means impossible, although we honestly think that the proving him so is a waste of powder. A man who has written himself an egregious ass cannot be lowered by any additional amount of derogation.

Lockport Daily Journal.

The New-York *Daily Tribune*, with reference, of course, to its advertising patronage, has at various times advised the public interested that its circulation was 50,000, and that it was more than THE TIMES and *World* combined. This is all legitimate, right, and fair, if the statement is true. If the *Tribune* has a legitimate circulation equal to that of THE TIMES and *World* combined, it is justly entitled to a price for the same advertisement equal to the price paid to both of those papers.

It is not only the right but the duty of a publisher, as a matter of justice to himself and the advertisers, to make the comparative circulation of his paper and those with which he comes in immediate competition known, and to ask compensation in proportion to circulation. In these remarks we are speaking, of course, of newspapers taking the telegraph reports and giving the news and publishing the matter which a paper is expected to give. But to return to the *Tribune*. If its assertions are false, then it is obtaining money under false pretenses, and the case is as clear as it would be if we should obtain money on alleged securities which we did not possess.

This is what THE TIMES asserts, and challenges an investigation. It proposes that an impartial committee shall examine books and other records for a year past. THE TIMES offers to pay $5,000 to charitable purposes if it does not show a larger circulation than that of the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* must necessarily come to time, or virtually admit that it has been deceiving the public and obtaining money under false pretenses. * * * It will be seen that THE TIMES offers a fair opportunity for showing the comparative circulation of the two papers, and the *Tribune* has an opportunity to show whether it has or has not obtained money by falsehood and fraud.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The record at Bellevue Hospital yesterday showed forty-seven deaths and discharges.

William Macden, aged twenty-four years, who lived at No. 317 Fifth street, yesterday fell through the hatchway of No. 214 East Ninth street, from the third story, and was killed.

Yesterday afternoon, William Ryan, aged three years, fell from a third-story window of No. 29 Washington street upon an awning, and from there to the sidewalk, receiving severe injuries.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 24,883 letters and 41 bags of newspapers, of which the Dakota took 22,304 letters and 39 bags, and the Columbus 2,579 letters and 2 bags.

The Custom-house authorities announce that the foreign imports are beginning to look up. Last week they amounted to $2,500,000, and indications are that this week they will be still larger.

A number of suspicious persons arrested on the street cars by detectives, were taken before Justice Smith yesterday, who discharged them in the absence of sufficient evidence against them.

Elizabeth Gunsenhauser, aged eight years, of No. 409 West Thirty-sixth street, yesterday fell into the North River at the foot of Thirty-fourth street and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Catharine Fagan, aged thirty-eight years, who fell out of a fourth-story window at her residence, No. 338 East Forty-eighth street, on the evening of Aug. 6, died at Bellevue Hospital last night.

We have received $5 from "S. C. H.," $2 from "E. M. H.," and $5 from "I. A. M.," for the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild. We have also received $15 for "The little children of St. Barnabas' House."

Joseph Provezon, the barber of No. 172 Greenwich street, who shot Joseph Belloni, his partner, on Friday night, was committed by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, to await the result of Belloni's injuries.

Patrick Keating, aged thirty-one years, while engaged in a scuffle yesterday morning, was kicked on the ankle by his antagonist. The blow caused a severe fracture, and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital for treatment. His assailant was not arrested.

Superintendent Walling last evening issued, in general orders, the new rules, passed on Saturday by the board, which have been published in full in THE TIMES. It was these rules which caused the outbreak in the board on Saturday, which was continued yesterday.

Lawrence Kane, who was arrested on Monday evening by Detectives Rielly and Williamson on a charge of having stolen $400 from his employer, Lottie Madison, of No. 133 East Thirteenth street, was yesterday brought before Justice Wandell at the Washington Place Police Court. Kane acknowledged the theft, and was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

At a regular meeting of the Andrew Johnson Veteran Volunteer Club, held on Monday evening, Aug. 9, the following officers were elected: Col. H. Fredrick Liebenau, President; Lieut. Col. J. S. Seymour, Vice President; Major T. C. McGrath, Corresponding Secretary; Capt. John T. Nather, Recording Secretary; Lieut. Philip Reimond, Treasurer; Private Thomas S. Holmes, Sergeant at Arms.

A committee of the striking brown-stone rubbers visited almost all the up-town yards yesterday and succeeded in compelling the employers to accede to their demands that they should pay their men $2 50 per day, instead of $2 25. The strike is looked upon by the men as a success, as none of the employers have discharged any men rather than pay the increased rate of wages.

Several complaints have been made at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, which prove that sneak-thieves have lately been very active in that locality. The store of Mrs. Skilly, in Greenwich street near Rector, was robbed of property valued at $1,300. David Marks, of No. 90 Greenwich street, was robbed of clothing and jewelry worth $350. Other robberies were reported, but as yet no arrests have been made.

Late on Monday night the Police made a descent on a gambling-house at No. 600 Grand street, and arrested the proprietor, George Williams, and several players, besides seizing the paraphernalia of the place, consisting of checks, cards, &c. Yesterday morning the parties were taken to Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Smith, who committed Williams in $300 bail, and discharged the others.

The yacht Cygnet and the steam-tug A. S. Webster, belonging to Mr. Peter Cooper, have been sold to Mr. Grinnell, of the Germania Bank, for $30,000. They were taken up the Hudson River to Albany, thence by Erie Canal to Syracuse, through the Oswego Canal to Lake Ontario, and through the lake to the St. Lawrence River and the Thousand Islands. The Cygnet will be used to carry passengers.

Mr. David Dudley Field will leave in the Bothnia to-day to attend the meeting of the Institute of International Law, which will meet at the Hague on the 24th instant, and the meeting of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations which will take place at the same place on the 1st of September. Messrs. J. V. L. Pruyn and A. P. Sprague will sail in the same vessel to attend the latter meeting.

President Jewett, of the Erie Railway, while driving home from the Quarantine landing at Staten Island, on Monday, was thrown from his wagon by too short a turn. One of his legs was fractured above the knee, and his face was somewhat bruised by coming in violent contact with the gravel of the road. Yesterday he had entirely recovered from the shock, and his leg having been set, he was in good spirits and on a fair way to recovery. In a few days he will be able to transact business at his residence, and in the course of a few weeks will probably be at his office again.

Michael Daly, a laborer of herculean proportions, living at No. 647 East Eighteenth street, assaulted his wife last evening, pounding her face into an unrecognizable mass. He also cut the water-pipes in his apartment, flooding the entire floor. Mary Duffy and her husband, who occupy the floor below, attempted to interfere between Daly and his wife, when the enraged man turned upon them and drove them down stairs, throwing whatever articles of furniture he could find after them. Mrs. Daly was sent to Bellevue Hospital. It is supposed that she has received internal injuries of a serious nature.

BROOKLYN.

Sergt. Fielding, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was thrown out of a buggy yesterday, and his arm was broken by the fall.

Amanda E. Baker, aged seven years, died at No. 227 Evergreen avenue, yesterday, from small-pox.

An embankment at the building site of the Delmar Club, Fourth avenue and Ninth street, caved in yesterday morning, and a workman named James Walsh was severely injured.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives Folk and Corwin arrested Josephine Puroger and Louisa Painenger, of No. 520 Fifth street, New-York, in Fulton street, on a charge of shop-lifting. A quantity of children's wearing apparel was found in their possession.

Mr. Conrad Vorback, a retired merchant, residing at the corner of Evergreen avenue and Centre street, yesterday offered himself as bail for Joseph Loader, the undertaker charged with perjury in the Tilton-Beecher case. Owing to the fact that none of the Judges were in the city, his bail could not be accepted until to-day.

Andrew Mela, an Italian, who is alleged to have fled from Sicily owing to his having committed a murder there, was held for trial yesterday for threatening the life of Leon Decimo, a butcher, of No. 12 Union street, who had ventured to collect a bill from him.

A notorious ruffian named Patrick Cash, who has on various occasions been arrested in the Eastern District and escaped through political influence, stabbed two young men, named Edward Anderson and Bernard Cunningham, at the corner of First and South Fifth streets. He was locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station.

LONG ISLAND.

Long Island City now has three Excise Boards, all appointed by ex-Mayor De Bevoise, their appointment, it is understood, growing out of a misinterpretation of the law. On Monday two of the boards undertook to meet in the same room, and the members nearly came to blows. The matter has already been taken before the courts, and will be submitted on the 18th inst. to the General Term, in Brooklyn.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Over 5,000 people visited the Catholic Protectory yesterday, a larger number than on any of the previous days. The orators of the day were John B. Haskin, who briefly sketched the history of the institution, which he called the greatest asylum of charity in the United States, and Alderman Purroy, who delivered an eloquent panegyric on the late John Mitchel. Several City officials were present on the platform. To-day is the last day of the picnic.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three juvenile vagrants were before Justice Mills in the Newark Police Court yesterday. One, John Kunzelman, was a child four years old, who was deserted by his mother, while his father is in the County Jail. He was arrested for stealing a pair of shoes, and the Justice sent him to the Home for Friendless Children. Another was Mary Arnold, aged six years, whose mother is in jail for keeping a disorderly house, leaving her entirely friendless. She was sent to the same institution. The third was Charles Woodruff, a boy ten years old, who was charged with being a vagrant. He was committed to the City Home at Verona.

At a late hour Monday night, Mrs. Bridget Reilly, residing at No. 101 Essex street, Jersey City, was severely burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp which she was trying to fill while it was lighted.

A Monument Association to erect a monument to the soldiers from Hudson County who were killed during the war, is about to be organized in Jersey City, and the preliminary steps were taken at a meeting of the Veteran Association Monday night. Subscription lists will be prepared immediately, and subscriptions solicited throughout the county.

A gang of roughs got into a Union Hill car at Hoboken, and one of them commenced smoking a cigar, notwithstanding the presence of ladies. The conductor requested him to cease smoking, and on his refusal called the driver to assist in ejecting him. The ruffian drew a knife and attacked the conductor, cutting his clothing, but fortunately without inflicting any wounds. He was finally thrown out of the car, and left cursing in the street, instead of being placed in custody.

In consequence of rumors of foul play having been freely circulated, County Physician Stout is engaged in making an investigation of the circumstance attending the death of Stephen K. Jerolemon, a wealthy resident of Kearney Township, in Hudson County, and formerly a member of the Board of Freeholders, who died rather suddenly about three weeks ago. He made a will bequeathing to his step-daughter three-quarters of his property, which is estimated to be worth $100,000, and the remainder to the Northern Lodge of Freemasons, of which he was a member. His sister, a widow named Stoddard, proposes to contest the will, on the ground that the wife of the deceased brought undue influences to bear upon his mind.

ADULTERATED MILK.

STARTLING RESULTS OF MICROSCOPIC TESTS—LACTEAL COUNTERFEITING AND ITS EFFECT ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

There can be very little doubt that much of the sickness that prevails during the Summer months, especially among children, is to be attributed to the use of adulterated milk. Increased vigilance on the part of the Health Inspectors would doubtless have the effect of deterring milk vendors from supplying an inferior quality, and thereby prevent much loss of life among the children of the lower classes, who are most exposed to the danger of being imposed upon in this respect. A case has occurred in Brooklyn within the past week, which shows how little attention the Health Officers are in the habit of devoting to their duty. Some eight or ten days ago Mr. J. P. Hanway, No. 293 East Warren street, suspected that milk supplied for the use of his family was adulterated. In order to have it tested he took a sample of it, together with a sample of pure fresh cow's milk from the cow, to New-York, and submitted both to a microscopical test. It was then found that the milk which he suspected to be adulterated contained several species of animalculæ and a large quantity of potato starch. A worm, also, was discovered when the milk was crystallized on a piece of glass. Desirous to have the matter investigated by the Brooklyn Board of Health, in order to stop the sale of such a quality if found upon a more complete examination to be adulterated, on the following day he submitted the samples which had been examined in New-York at the office of the Brooklyn Board of Health with a request that the matter should be inquired into. Mr. Langford, the Secretary, promised him that he would submit the samples to the President of the board. On the 24th of July Mr. Hanway received a letter from Mr. Langford, asking him to furnish the board with fresh samples of the milk. He complied with the request on the following day, but heard nothing more of the matter until Dr. Baylis, one of the Health Inspectors, called at his residence, four or five days afterward, and stated that the samples previously submitted had soured before they could be examined, and that if he would send a sample to his residence he would have it submitted to a careful analysis and publish the result. On the 31st of July, Mr. Hanway procured another sample of the milk he had reason to suppose was adulterated and sent it to Dr. Baylis' residence, in Green avenue, but has heard nothing about it since, though Dr. Baylis promised to let him know the result of his investigation immediately, and the Secretary of the Board of Health assured him that he would make the matter public.

THE PRINTERS' PICNIC.

The annual picnic of Typographical Union No. 6 will take place Saturday, Aug. 14, at Sulzer's East River Park, foot of Eighty-fourth street, East River. The Committee of Arrangements announce that everything possible has been done to insure the pleasure and comfort of all who attend. Gilmore's Band will furnish the music. The steamer Morrisania will leave the Park at midnight, landing at foot of East Twenty-third street, Tenth street, Grand street and Fulton ferry, thus affording facilities for returning home not hitherto enjoyed by down-town residents and those of Brooklyn.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, and A. M. Holbrook, of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, are at the New-York Hotel.

State Senator Charles Kellogg, of Chittenango, N. Y., and Lieut. Samuel Belden, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge John E. Bacon, of Columbia, S. C.; Alfred T. Goshorn, of the Centennial Commission, and Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Joseph Hickson, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, of Canada; Dr. Rudolph Blum, of the Austrian Legation at Washington; Dr. Videla Dorna, of the Argentine Legation, and F. E. Church, the artist, are at the Brevoort House.

NEW OPPOSITION TO TAMMANY.

The German Democratic organization of this City, of which Mr. Ottendorfer is the acknowledged chief, and the new Anti-Tammany organization are, it is asserted, preparing to act in unison. It is said that representatives of both organizations have appointed a joint sub-committee to prepare a list of candidates for Election Inspectorships, with a view to having them appointed by the Police Board, and thus prevent a revival of the old ring practice of "counting" men into office.

CITY HALL RUMORS.

A strange rumor was circulated yesterday. It was said that Mayor Wickham would appoint Mr. George J. Forrest, now in the Board of Emigration, to the office of Commissioner of Public Works; remove Police Commissioner Matsell, if the Governor should approve his action, and appoint Fitz John Porter as his successor. The report was not verified.

The City Hall was filled with Tammany politicians yesterday. They expected to hear that the Governor had removed the Fire Commissioners, but were doomed to be disappointed.

THE RECENT BUSINESS FAILURES.

Archibald Baxter & Co. had nothing new to communicate yesterday. They have formally informed the Produce Exchange of their failure. Mr. Johnson has taken possession of the assets of the firm, and is busily engaged preparing his statement. Mr. Alvin Burt, the Assignee of Albert R. Lockwood, says that under advice of some of the heaviest creditors of the firm he will keep the store open and sell goods strictly for cash. He expects to have a statement ready in about ten days. Inquiry at the offices of Duncan, Sherman & Co. and the Commercial Warehouse Company were met with the answer that there was nothing new. Mr. George P. Rowell says that copies of the J. B. Ford & Co. statement have been sent to the several creditors of the firm, and it is expected that they will all consent to its terms.

THE NEW CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. William C. Whitney, the new Corporation Counsel, took formal possession of his office yesterday. His predecessor, Mr. E. D. Smith, was absent, but his assistants and clerks were attending to their duties as usual. Mr. Whitney said that he would make no change for the present, but that if he had selected a man for the office of Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, he would fill it immediately with a view to advance the public interests. Mr. E. D. Gale, the Secretary of the Tammany Committee on Organization, is a candidate for the position. He is indorsed by Mr. John Kelly, and is, therefore, likely to be appointed. The salary is $7,500 a year. This office has been vacant since the death of its last incumbent, the late Gen. Alexander W. Harvey. It is said that Mr. Whitney intends to appoint Mr. Daniel R. Lyddy as Assistant Corporation Counsel, which office commands $12,000 per annum, and Col. John R. Fellows as Corporation Attorney, with a salary of $7,500. He has not yet selected a candidate for the position of Public Administrator, now held by Mr. Isaac Dayton.

THE THOMPSON STREET FIGHT.

Thomas Sorrell, the negro charged with killing Samuel Peterson with a knife in a fight in Thompson street on the morning of Sunday, July 18, was arraigned yesterday in the Court of General Sessions on an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree and pleaded not guilty. Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Sorrell, moved that the prisoner be admitted to bail, the evidence showing that he was only one of many negroes who participated in a liquor saloon fight, and had been badly cut before stabbing in self-defense. Assistant District Attorney Rollins did not oppose the motion, and the Recorder fixed bail at $3,000.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1875.

To whom it may concern:

Reports having been published implicating Mr. Samuel Schueer, of this City, in a conspiracy by which my client, Mr. John Schelley, was defrauded of a large quantity of malt, I deem it my duty to state that after a full investigation of the facts, I believe him to have been imposed upon by other parties. All proceedings against him have been withdrawn by mutual consent.

GUSTAVUS LEVY, Attorney for Schelley.
—Advertisement. No. 15 Centre st.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—Sprits of Turpentine firm at 28⅜c. Resin steady at $1 35 for Strained. Tar steady at $2.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

In steam-ship France, from Havre.

Mr. Fischer,
Mr. Hertz,
Mr. Arone,
Mrs. Arone and child,
Mr. Colon,
Mrs. Colon,
Mathias Flammang,
F. A. Ames,
Miss Boker,
S. Salomon,
Mrs. S. Salomon,
Mrs. MacMaster,
J. P. Rinders,
Mrs. J. P. Rinders,
Mrs. Whelan,
Two Misses Whelan,
N. Yung,
W. Dessauer,
Mr. Raelzer,
Mrs. Raelzer and child,
Mr. Elluin,
Mrs. Desjardins,
Mrs. J. Tregnaut,
Mrs. Robin,
Mrs. Guerber,
Mrs. A. Guerber,
Miss A. H. Guerber,
Miss A. L. Guerber,
A. S. Guerber,
F. S. Guerber,
L. A. Guerber,
P. E. Guerber,
J. Creuse,
Mr. Dauvergne,
Miss Alina Capmartin,
A. Durand,
Raf Weill,
J. Burghoff,
V. Burghoff,
L. Chapeau,
Miss Const. Thomas,
M. H. Carlié,
Rev. Mr. Romauld,
Edward Reid,
Mr. Dupont,
A. G. Bourdena,
Paul Ribaud,
P. Duvernoy,
Mrs. Laurencot and children,
Clarker Curtin,
Mrs. de la Garza,
Eug. Mayer,
Mr. Perrin,
Mrs. W. Pell,
Mr. Goyard,
Mr. Rupert,
Louis Ober,
Mr. Gordon,
Two Misses Gordon,
C. Walter,
A. Abraham,
Jules Gruet,
Mr. and Mrs. de Solla,
M. W. Darv,
Mr. Flotron,
Mr. Salmon,
Mr. Menard,
Mr. Mahe,
Mr. Ledreux,
Aphraates Dubois,
A. G. Vanhoorebeke,
Miss Salomé Hirlimann,
M. P. Poutz,
Mrs. Luce and child,
Mr. Martin,
Miss Marie Hélène,
M. A. Reichenbach,
Mrs. Reichenbach,
Ch. E. Juillerat and child,
Mrs. Ch. E. Juillerat,
Mr. Pelloin,
Georges Laurans,
Louis Oziard,
Henry Ayer,
Ch. Messmer,
Henri Copello,
Mr. Hutton,
Pierre Metellini,
Alp. Marinat,
Mr. and Mrs. Brisseret,
Mrs. Pauline Zimmermann,
Mr. Zitelle,
Mr. Hochu.

FROM OTHER PORTS.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Viscomte De Balny, L. F. Miranda, J. L. Livingston, Charles E. Wise, Miss Meta Kissam, Mrs. O. M. Long and daughter, Mrs. L. Crooker, child, and servant, S. Urcuola, wife, and servant, W. T. Wheeler, M. F. Soza, Jose Gill, Perez Fernandez Ruiz, Alfonso Guerrero, Dr. Dixon and daughter, C. Fabriga, C. J. Andrews, Miss Emma Fredericks, Lieut. Smith, J. Watson, J. W. McEwen, J. Williams, wife, and children, D. Glaukauf, A. Gutman, wife and children, J. P. Taylor, Jr., J. Hazazer, James Liddy and wife, J. Gutman, O. G. Sawyer, J. Packard, Eugene de Sabla, Rev. George Deshon, Rev. J. P. Bodfish, Colin McKenzie, G. Jonett, Vincent Roby, J. P. Woodruff, J. S. Gibbs, B. D. Beebe, Frank D. Murphy, Charles H. Ross, James Bryant, A. Varam, Mateo Reyes, D. Shipman, Theodore Edwards, John Horer, N. McDonald, James McCaffey, Charles W. Beatty, J. W. Davis, James Irwin, W. Bridgewood, John Barton, E. Trudel, M. J. Byrne, J. Lyacham, C. A. Clinton, J. M. Day, H. Keustnam and wife, M. L. Frederick, J. P. Estrado, John Crowley, T. Redding, F. Sebastian, M. Fray, William Read, L. Sivebacker, J. S. Fleming, Alfred Smith, Edward R. Flint, W. H. Stores, John Leggett, John Quinin, N. Delli, G. Nardon, B. Masden, Mr. Telfranc, G. Yanghero, L. Cassatarioh, F. Nicols, Mr. Neirch, Ennest Pasquala, Ferdinand Dilcann, Mrs. Capt. Rich and two children.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Col. E. C. Anderson, Mayor of Savannah; Capt. G. A. Mercer, T. H. McIntosh, A. Hirsch, S. Gardner, Miss S. Connor, Miss L. Baker, Mrs. Lilienthal, Miss Strouss, S. Maver, M. Isaacs, P. Emanuel and wife, J. Wellman, wife, and two children, John A. Sawyer, G. Hartshorne, Miss M. Rankin, Miss E. Rankin, M. A. Tealing, J. M. Shoemaker and wife, Capt. J. McMahon and wife, Mrs. S. L. Howard, Miss J. N. Waid, A. J. Beach and wife, W. H. Lucas, Mrs. Mills and infant, William Creighton, G. Haslam, G. H. Ruge, A. Wylly, H. W. Scudder, John W. Gooding, L. T. Ranson, E. B. Philput, W. A. Wiley, A. H. Stoddard, E. D. Newton, H. M. Laver, A. S. Hitchcock, M. A. Keith, S. Cuthbert, G. Joseph, Miss M. Johnson, Miss Woodruff, Miss L. Rodrigues, F. Stein, C. Melton, Mrs. O'Hara, and four children, A. Thompson, Mrs. Thompson and two children, A. Cartz and wife, L. Brady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:06 | Sun sets.....7:04 | Moon sets..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:28 | Gov. Island..3:17 | Hell Gate..4:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK............TUESDAY, Aug. 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Dakota, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Sam Weller, (Br.,) Ranton, Cork or Falmouth, Tapscott Brothers; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Boarse, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Kline, Cronstadt, Pendergast Brothers & Co.; Ceres, (Norw.,) Boe, Rotterdam, Tetens, Bockmann & Co.; Osage, (Br.,) McDonald, Antwerp.

Brig Lizzie G., (Br.,) Gilchrist, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Gellert, (Ger.) Barends, Hamburg July 28 via. Havre 31, with mdse. and 334 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had moderate head winds, smooth sea, and fine weather the entire passage. Aug. 1, lat. 49.40, lon. 10.10, passed a British ship showing letters H C T S. 2d, lat. 49.30, lon. 14.40, a French steamship (West India Line) bound E. 4th, lat. 40.10, lon. 32.10, British ship showing letters T N Q H. 9th, lat. 40.10, lon. 65.50, a bark showing letters H T L R, bound W.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) McKay, Genoa July 2, Leghorn 4th, Naples 9th, Sorrento 12th, Palermo 17th, Menton 20th, and Gibraltar 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Aug. 3, lat. 42 lon. 43, passed bark J. E. Chase, bound E.; 7th, lat. 41 30, lon. 60 49, a German steam-ship do.; 10th, 80 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor Line steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Herman Livingston, Mallory, Savannah Aug. 7, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre July 31, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Acadia, (Br.,) Hillcoat, Genoa July 2, Leghorn 4th, Naples 13th, Palermo 17th, Marseilles 20th, and Gibraltar 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Aug. 4, Brunswick, Ga., 5th, and Port Royal 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Gelpcke.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 62 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Colon, Janner, Aspinwall Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Berry, Boston.

Bark Stanfield, (of London,) Cummings, Singapore 119 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope June 9, St. Helena 27th, and crossed the equator July 8, in lon. 31; had light winds and calms the entire passage; June 4, lat. 33 S., lon. 21 W., spoke ship Queen of the East, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Queenstown; 21st, lat. 21 S., lon. 31, spoke ship Lady Alice, (Br.,) from Singapore, for Gibraltar.

Bark Jens Neilson, (Norw.,) Hansen, London June 8, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.; is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Dagmal, (Norw.) Haave, Rotterdam 52 ds., with mdse. to Tetens & Bockmann. July 22, lat. 41, lon. 49, passed an iceberg 100 feet high.

Bark R. A. Allen, (of Boston,) Tarr, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Benner & Pinckney.

Brig Temi, (Aust.,) Tomassich, Gloucester July 19, with salt to order—vessel to Slocovic & Co.

Brig Victoriano, (Span.,) Arrosepe, St. Jago 23 ds., in ballast to M. Echeverria & Co.

Schr. Eagle Rock, Hammond, Seville 36 ds., with corkwood and lead to Gudewill, Mayer & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Ellwood, Fernandina 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Adeliza, Huntley, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. James E. Kelsey, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Freestone, Weeks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. George Gillum, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Laura, Cornett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. E. A. Clark, Fengar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Luna, Wells, Pawtucket.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bouman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Joseph C. Pharo, Noble, New-Haven.

Schr. George A. Harbell, Rackett, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Sloop Mary Diston, Robertson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steamers Dakota, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; ship British America, for London; barks Weser, for Bremen; M. C. Smith, for Cork; Wentworth, for Liverpool; Jas. E. Ward, for Havana; brigs Perces Hinckley, for Alicante; Gipsey, for Gonaives; Curacoa, for Curacoa; W. D. Andrews, for Port-au-Prince; schrs. Mabel Thomas, Lanie Cobb, W. A. Low, J. W. Gorris, and Ann Elizabeth, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Mary A. Chase, Dolan, Matanzas; bark N. M. Haven, Ulrich, Matanzas; schr. Hattie McG., Buck, from Bucksville, S. C.

Below steamer Caspian, (Br.,) Trocks, from Liverpool; bark N. M. Haven, Ulrich, from Matanzas.

Cld. schr. Josiah Whitehouse, for Boston; bark Walter Armington, Jr., Hooper, Queenstown or Falmouth; brig Chattanooga, Thompson, for Ponce.

Sld. bark Svanen, for Cork.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Caroline E. Kelley, Keith, from Hoboken; schrs. Sarah Wooster, Sherman, from Hoboken; Granite State, Burgess, from Port Johnson; Warren Sawyer, Crie, from Georgetown, D. C.; Bessie Morris, Carson, from do.; William Buck, Miller, from Baltimore.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Annie Bliss, Charleston, and Joseph Baymore, Philadelphia.

Cld. steamer George Appold, Loveland, Baltimore via Norfolk; brig Harry, Roulnson, New-York.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer Regulator, Howes, New-York; Manhattan, Woodhull, New-York.

Cld. schr. Indiana, Simmons, Demerara.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, Del., Aug. 10.—The bark Mary Lawton sld. for St. John, N.B., at 6 P.M. yesterday. The barks Mispah and Frugont Devoto are without change. The barkentine Roving Sailor and a few schrs. are slowly beating out this morning. The schr. George Weldon arr. from New-York at 6 A. M.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Magnus Lagaboter, from Dublin, seeking.

GALVESTON, Aug. 9.—Sld. schr. Aurila, for Pensacola, in ballast.

GLOUCESTER, Aug. 10.—Arr. brig. Alpha, McNiel, St. Martins, for Salem.

KEY WEST, Aug. 10.—Arr. schr. Josie, from New-York, for Tampico, leaking.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Droupner, (Norw.,) from Havre, in ballast, seeking freight.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—Cld. schr. Annie Lewis, for New-York.

NEW-BEDFORD, Aug. 10.—Arr. schr. Urian F. Washburn, Haverstraw.

Sld. schrs. Eliza Jane Raynor and Julia E. Pratt, New-York; Jessie Murdock, Georgetown, D. C.; John Shay, Philadelphia; Ely Raynor Port Johnson.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—Cld. steamer St. Louis, (Br.,) Reid, Liverpool.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 10—A. M.—The British barkentine Voyager, from Martinique, via Hampton Roads, passed up last evening.

The schr. Isaac L. Clark, for Boston, and barkentine Horace Beals, for Konigsberg, passed down last night.

The schr. J. J. Moore, from Somerset, anchored here this morning and remains.

Noon.—The steam-ship Wyoming, for Savannah is below here coming up. The steamship Vanguard, (Br.,) for Liverpool, passed down at 10:10 A. M. The bark Texas, (Ger.,) for Bremen, passed down at 11:35 A. M. The schr. William Tice, for Lynn, passed down since the A. M. report. The schr. J. J. Moore proceeded up at 10:30 A. M.

PORTLAND, Aug. 10.—Arr. steamer City of Portland, St. John, N. B., for Boston. She reports that at 8 o'clock last night, during a thick fog, she ran into the schr. Mary Ann, of Jonesport, which had previously lost foremast; took her in tow to Petit Menau, where she left her trying to make Jonesport; the steamer had bulwarks stove, and received other damage, but proceeded to Boston this morning.

Also arr. brigs J. A. Horsey, (Br.,) Coffle, Fajardo, P. R.; Geo. Harres, Baltimore; schrs. James R. Talbot, Philadelphia; Carrie M. Richardson, do.; Etta M. Barter, do.; Hannie Westbrook, New-York; Roswell, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 10.—Cld. steam-ships Lancaster, Mills, for Boston; J. W. Everman, Platt, for Richmond; H. L. Gaw, Pierson, for Baltimore; Experiment, Pierce, for New-York; bark Eliza Evelina, for Stettin; brig H. C. Sibley, Nichols, for Koingsburg; schr. G. W. Rawley, Rawley, for Gardiner.

Arr. steamers Lespard, Albertson, from Boston; Achilles, Artis, from Salem; Equator, Hinckley, from Charleston; W. Whilden, Riggan, from Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Richards, from New-York; barks Barone Padista, Finocebio, from Cartagenia; Portirio de Martino, Galatola, from Girgenti; Voyageur, from Martinique; schrs. Alert, Winchester, from St. Lucia; J. J. Moore, Franklin, from Providence; E. B. Warton, Bush, from Pensacola; East New-Market, Philips, from Rappahannock River; John A. H. Dixon, Travers, from Rappahannock River; Pervade, Peak, from Rappahannock River; Enterprise, Wheatley, from Rappahannock River.

Noon.—Below, steamer Wyoming, Teel, from Savannah; brig Manson, Smith, London; schrs. Hector, Pensacola; Lillie Falkenberg, New-York; Nellie Brown, Boston.

Cld. ship Nautilus, (Br.,) Burke, for Antwerp; bark Der Klein Heinrich, (Ger.,) Meyer, Ivigtut; brig Maria C., (Ital.,) Romano, Belfast; schrs. J. K. Howard, St. John, N. B.; Lena Breed, Brighton; C. S. Edwards, T. Wolf, and E. Van Dusen, Boston; R. W. Huddell, Gloucester; W. Henry, Portsmouth; Snow Flake, do.

Sld. steamers Lancaster, Mills, Boston; Harrisburg, Worth, New-York.

P. M.—Sld. steamers Vanguard, Lancaster, and Harrisburg.

Cld. steamers Achilles, Artis, Boston; Harrisburg, Worth, New-York; ship Nautilus, Burk, Antwerp; bark Der Klein Heinrich, Meyn, Ivigtut; brig Maria C., Romano, Belfast; schrs. J. K. Howard, St. John, N. B.; William Henry, Van Name, Portsmouth; Snowflake, Brown, do.; C. S. Edwards, Carson, Boston; T. Wolf, Tomlin, do.; E. Van Dusen, Godfrey, do; R. W. Huddell, Deputy, Gloucester; Ann Twiddell, Mullen, Richmond; H. S. Marlow, Wines, Washington; Reading R. R. No. 49, Little, do.; Lena Breed, Stillwell, Brighton.

Arr. schrs. Lillie Falkenberg, Falkenberg, New-York; E. B. Wharton, Bush, Pensacola; Arabella, Sterling, Snow Hill, Md.; George G. Black, Rocap, Black River; Eldorado, Hooper, Piankatank River; Sarah Fisher, Borie, Patuxent; Minnehaha, Myers, James River; Emily E. Burton, Marshall, Potomac River; George Twibill, Miller, York River; Eclipse, Morton, Norfolk; American, White, Wicomico River.

Below, bark Tuisso, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—Cld. ships Aros Bay, (Br.,) McIntyre, Buuard Inlet; Annie M. Small, Packer, New-York; barks Albuera, (Br.,) Banks, Burrard Inlet, and Casma, (Br.,) McCulloch, Portland, Oregon.

TYBEE, Ga., Aug. 10.—Arr. ship AV Marzo, (Sp.,) Riberas, Havana.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 9.—Arr. schrs. J. P. Wyman, from Surinam, via St. Martin's 15 ds. of and for Boston; left at Surinam the brig Eureka, for Boston July 25. Also, arr. schrs. Puskaw, Pacific; Jane and Ella, from Hoboken, for do.; Gettysburg; Paragon and Plowboy, from Philadelphia, for do; B. L. Sherman; D. M. French; W. P. Ritchie, from Port Johnson, for do.; Francis Edwards, from do., for Salem; New-Zealand from do., for Newburyport; Forest Home, from do., for Scituate; Saxon, from do., for Portsmouth; Grace Gridler, from Elizabethport, for Portland; J. B. Knowles, from Philadelphia, for Richmond, Me.; Georgianna, from New-Bedford, for St. George, Me.; John D. Griffin, from New-York, for Saugus; Jane, (Br.,) from do., for St. Andrew's; Frank Leaming, Kate V. Aitken, Emily A. Bartle, William Wallace, Rebecca, Frambes, and William S. Scull, from Boston, for Philadelphia; Carrie L. Godfrey, from do., for Georgetown, D. C.

Also arr. schrs. J. Burley, from Philadelphia, for Cambridgeport; Restless, from do., for Gloucester; Carrie W., (Br.,) from Providence, for Lynn; James Nelson, from Chatham, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 10.—Sld. steamer Raleigh, Baltimore.

DISASTERS.

Brig Loch Lomond, from Aspinwall for St. Andrews, encountered a whirlwind off Point Manzilio and was thrown on her beam ends, lost sails, and received other damage, and put back to Aspinwall July 24. She will repair and proceed.

Bark Evangeline is reported (by cable) to have been burnt at Buenos Ayres. No date or particulars given.

SPOKEN.

Aug. 8, 25 miles S. E. from the Highlands, ship Oasis, (Br.,) from Bremerhaven for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Windham, from Bristol, arr. 9th, reports: Had light, variable winds and fine weather the entire passage; Aug. 4, on Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. N. E. Symonds, (of Beverly,) with 1,200 quintals fish; 6th, lat. 42 54, lon. 58 02, spoke bark Vibelia, (Br.,) hence, for Queenstown, and brig T. Remick, hence, for Penarth; 8th, no lat., &c., spoke ship Marcia Greenleaf, from Reval, bound W.; 9th, lat. 40 28, lon. 71 25, passed bark Munmucto, for Delaware Bay.

Ship Dagmar, (Russ.,) Kolstrom, from Hartlepool, arr. 9th, reports: July 25, lat. 48, lon. 47, passed three icebergs; 26th, lat. 46, lon. 50, passed five icebergs.

FOREIGN PORTS.

COW BAY, C. B., Aug. 9.—Sld. bark Joshua King, for New-York.

GLASGOW, Aug. 10.—Arr. bark Harriett S. Jackson, Bacon, New-York.

HALIFAX, Aug. 9.—Sld. barks Ophir, (Br.,) Murray, New-York; Mercurius, (Norw.,) Ludvigsen, do.; brig Empress, (Br.,) Jamaica.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Arr. brig Island Belle, (Br.,) St. John, N. F.; 9th, City of Merida, Reynolds, New-York; Juniata Catherine, New-Orleans.

Sld. 8th, barks Pedro Gusi, (Span.,) Pages, New-Orleans; Siete de Noviembre, (Span.,) Subirat, do.; brigs Tropic Bird, Korff, North of Hatteras; Robin, (Br.,) Parker, Pensacola.

Aug. 9.—The steam-ship City of Merida, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

Aug. 10.—Steamer City of Vera Cruz, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

MATANZAS, Aug. 9.—Arr. bark Birling, Brauscomb, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 9.—Cld. schr. Hypatia, Liverpool; schr. A. C. Watson, New-York.

Arr. 9th, schr. Annie B., [illegible], New-York; bark Armoricain, (Fr.,) Charente; schr. [illegible], Boston.

Cld. 10th, schr. Geo. Calhoun, Philadelphia.

NUEVITAS, Aug. 5.—Arr. bark [illegible], New-York; brig George Gilchrist, [illegible], do.

PICTOU, N. S., Aug. 9.—Arr. bark [illegible]

WINDSOR, N. S., Aug. 8.—Sld. [illegible], for Bridgeport, Conn.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Sld. for New-York, ships Asunta, Harald Haarfager, Emma, Clara Jenkins, J. J. [illegible], Oceana, Thos. Lee, New Era, Alice Marsh, Galathea, and Clifton.

Arr. out on the 8th inst.: Argonaut and Bienenkorb.

Arr. out on the 9th inst.: [illegible] of the Dawn, Columbus; the [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 10.—The steam-ship Republic, which arr. here at 9:30 this morning from New-York, reports that on Sunday, [illegible] miles west of Fastnet, fell in with [illegible] bound from Philadelphia for Stettin [illegible] her the crew of the Norwegian [illegible] treat for Queenstown, which [illegible] morning. Subsequently took [illegible] after six hours the hawser [illegible] chief officer and nine of the Republic's crew [illegible] the abandoned vessel with [illegible] Queenstown.

Steamer Kenilworth, Capt. Rowse, from Philadelphia July 29, for Liverpool, arr. off Brow Head at 5 P. M. to-day.

The Cunard line steamer [illegible] from New-York July 31, for Liverpool, arr. [illegible] to-day.

The White Star Line steam-ship Republic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York July 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 9:30 this morning.

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